The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3480. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE ARMY.

The Base of Operations Changed to Fredericksburgh.

The Advance to be Made Along the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad.

The Army Moving Down the Valley of the Rappahannock.

The Change in Programme Already Known in Richmond.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 17.

Inasmuch as the news has reached the public from Richmond, we suppose there can be no objection to the loyal population of the North knowing from this point that the Army of the Potomac is to be provided with a new "base" in its approach to Richmond. All its corps are now, and have been for two days, on the march down the valley of the Rappahannock toward Fredericksburgh, from which place it is proposed now to conduct that pilgrimage toward the Jerusalem of our crusade, which our embattled hosts have so long pursued by other and devious and retrograde ways.

That Fredericksburgh—accessible as it is to supplies by water and furnishing, as it does, a shorter and better road to Richmond than any other port—possesses unusual advantages as a base of operations against Richmond, is so apparent that we are compelled to wonder why it was not originally chosen.

THE CHANGE KNOWN IN RICHMOND.

To stop the leaks of intelligence in the Administrative vessel seems a hopeless task. Not a day passes but some important secret of the Government, guarded with savage jealousy against inquisitive loyalty, comes to us from Richmond or its agents. The latest was the news of the proposed change of base in the operations of the Army of the Potomac. It was fully determined upon on Thursday night after the visit of Gen. HALLECK to the headquarters of Gen. BURNSIDE; and on Saturday night we learned, via Baltimore, of the quaking apprehension which this decision had inspired in the minds of the citizens of Richmond! This was twelve hours before the army had struck its tents and commenced its new movement!

Incidents like this show that the fatal defects in the administration of our War Department, so long deplored, are still in existence; and whether they result from treachery or imbecility—the revelations of official spies or the babblings of senility—must be cured if we are in earnest in our work.

LETTERS FROM WARRENTON.

A New Plan Necessary for the Defeat of the Rebels—The Army Commencing to Move—Gen. Burnside—Cavalry Skirmishing, &c.

WARRENTON, Va., Saturday, Nov. 15.

Owing to Gen. MCCLELLAN's tardiness in performing the part allotted to him, the grand strategical plan arranged at Washington, has proved a *fiasco*—a complete failure.

A new move had consequently to be determined upon. In consequence of the time required for planning it, and the necessary delay arising from a change of commanders, our army has laid comparatively idle since entering this place, a little more than a week since. Before the expiration of another week, however, every regiment will be on the onward march, or we shall realize the truth of the old adage, that "appearances are often deceitful." As I write, a long line of soldiers, —— thousand strong, is marching past my window in the direction of ——. Suppose I should mention the number and destination? Would the rebel authorities obtain the important information any quicker than from the numerous spies, who are peering out from every nook and crevice, and when nightfall comes will depart with impunity to the Confederate lines? How long! oh, how long before our Generals will realize that we are in an enemy's country, among a people against whom the most stringent rules of war should be enforced!

Gen. BURNSIDE's headquarters were removed yesterday from the Warren Green House to a beautiful grove about half a mile out on the Gainesville Turnpike. He retains two or three members of Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff.

The Sixth New-York Cavalry, (Ira Harris Guard,) Col. DEVIN, have gone out on a reconnoissance in the direction of Salem, (twelve miles in our rear,) where some of the rebel cavalry have made their appearance. In a skirmish, the day previous, on the Hazel River, the Eighth Pennsylvania lost two men killed and two wounded. The Eighth New-York, Col. DAVIS, has made a reconnoissance in some direction every day, for the past few weeks. The regiment now numbers about 350 men—200 more mounted and 150 unmounted are on their way to join the regiment. Lieut. ASH, of the Fifth Regulars, who led the charge at Markham, a full account of which I have sent you, received three bullets and three sabre wounds in his body in the second charge, beyond Markham.

The stores in town remain closed, and the people continue to wear their lugubrious melancholic expression. J.

Gen. Hooker's Assumption of Command—The Feeling in the Army—Everything Progressing Favorably—Good Weather, &c.

WARRENTON, Va., Friday, Nov. 14, 1862.

Gen. HOOKER yesterday assumed the active command of the Fifth Army Corps, recently vacated by the recall of Gen. PORTER, and issued a brief order on the occasion, naming the gentlemen who constitute his Staff. The General is not quite as well as usual to-day, though he is around and active. It is the opinion here that he ought to have taken at least one week more for repose and recovery. For the present he moves about with a cane, but he will no doubt soon be able to mount his horse.

The public may rest assured that everything is going well in the army. All interested and partisan statements to the contrary, I assert, without fear of contradiction, that a large majority of the army, and all the sober and thoughtful portion of it, among officers and men, fully approve of the change that has been made in the command. Numbers of officers in the Fifth Army Corps for instance, who had proposed to resign, or had actually offered their resignations, under a natural sympathy with their commander, have withdrawn them. It is the general belief that those who persist in a factious course are lacking the essential of a good soldier—courage and loyalty—and ought to be dismissed the service instead of being permitted to resign in the face of the enemy. The change is certain to prove most salutary. The country, however, must not expect impossibilities, and they will accord to the brave and patriotic General, who, under such embarrassing circumstances has assumed the command, a certain necessary time for the proper arrangement of details. A few days, I predict, will see the army in motion.

The weather is most auspicious. The troops line every hill side, and fill every valley, and are improving the occasion for drill and discipline.

Below I hand you Gen. HOOKER's order assuming command of the Fifth Army Corps. E. S.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
NEAR WARRENTON, Va., Nov. 12, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.—In obedience to the orders from the President of the United States, dated War Department, Nov. 10, 1862, the undersigned assumes command of the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac.

The following named officers are announced as the Staff of the Major-General Commanding:

Lieut.-Col. Jos. Dickinson, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Maj. Wm. H. Lawrence, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Wm. L. Candler, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Alex. Moore, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Henry Russell, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut.-Col. J. S. Godfrey, Quartermaster.
Lieut.-Col. A. S. Austin, Commissary of Subsistence.
Surgeon John Moore, Medical Director.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly as heretofore. All orders and regulations for the government of the Corps will continue in force until further orders.

JOSEPH HOOKER, Major-General.

Review of Gen. Butterfield's Division—Interview Between Gens. Burnside and Hooker—The Movements of the Army, &c.

WARRENTON, Va., Sunday, Nov. 16, 1862.

There was a grand review of Gen. BUTTERFIELD's Division, after which all the members of the various Staffs paid their respects to Gen. HOOKER, who received them at his headquarters in the Horner mansion. To-day there will be a review of HUMPHREY's Division. Gen. BURNSIDE broke up his headquarters in the field preparatory to marching. He called on Gen. HOOKER early in the day, and held a private interview. They both appear in excellent spirits. Before this reaches the TIMES Warrenton will have been deserted by the main body of the Union army. Our flank and rear, which the enemy would fain make us believe he is intending to attack, are well covered by Gen. SIGEL.

The advance, consisting of COUCH's and REYNOLDS' corps, are already threatening the enemy on the line of the Rappahannock, toward Fairfax and Gordonsville.

During the week the army has rested here changes in Corps and Division commands have occurred, and something like a reorganization of the army has taken place. It will hereafter be referred to as one of *the most eventful in the history of the war and of the Army of the Potomac.* The citizens who lamented at our appearance, gather in groups and manifest unalloyed pleasure at our departure, and I dare affirm the "Yankees," as they contemptuously term the Union army, have left more money in the town than they would have realized during six months of ordinary quiet. The price of everything is extortionate, but no complaint is made. There has been some destruction to private inclosures and gardens; but while they whine lugubriously over their losses, and would press the Quartermasters for compensation, not one in a score of them could be induced to take the oath of allegiance. Their reluctance to do so, I find, in most cases, arises from a sense of uncertainty as to which way the war is to issue, more than from any zeal in the rebel cause. The majority, in view of the frightful prospect of famine, woe and want, which confronts them, would gladly accept quiet, protection and prosperity under the old flag, rather than see the uncertain prospect prolonged.

The day has been cold and indicating snow, but at noon the sun appears and promises a warm afternoon. E. S.

Naval.

THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

Commodore VAN BRUNT, who has been for some days on special duty at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has received instructions from the Secretary of the Navy to report at once to Gen. BANKS for service. He will be replaced by another officer who has not yet been named. GERSHOM G. VAN BRUNT is a native of Jersey, and has been in the service since 1818. He is expected to have an important command in the Banks Expedition.

Immense preparations are going on here in troops and ships, but the reporter's voice is sealed.

MORE VESSELS BOUGHT.

The Navy Department has purchased from the Union Ferry Company two steamers, destined for immediate service. One of them—to be known henceforth as the *Commodore Porter*—arrived at the Navy-yard, yesterday, to receive an armament and the necessary outfit. She will be operated on at once.

THE MONITORS.

Orders have been sent to finish the turrets of the Monitors at once. The success of the late experiment having demonstrated the feasibility of arming them with fifteen-inch guns, they will be completed for service exactly like the *Passaic*. The latter vessel will have her new box ready in a few days.

THE NAVAL ENGINEER CORPS.

The Board of Naval Engineers, now in session at the Navy-yard, New-York, has been ordered to adjourn on the 20th of this month, and convene immediately thereafter at Philadelphia. The following persons have passed a satisfactory examination before the Board since the last report:

Third Assistant Engineer A. S. Greene, for promotion to a Second Assistant Engineer.

For admission as Third Assistant Engineers in the United States Navy:

Joseph B. Upham, of New-Hampshire.
C. Stewart Maurice, of New-York.
Henry C. Blye, of Pennsylvania.
J. Kinsey Smedley, of Pennsylvania.
Chas. P. Scott, of Pennsylvania.
Monroe Murphy, of Pennsylvania.
M. N. Knowlton, of Connecticut.
Wm. S. Wells, of Pennsylvania.
Philip G. Eastwick, of Pennsylvania.
P. Joseph Langer, of Pennsylvania.
John Stell, of New-York.
Ingersol F. Knowlton, of Connecticut.
H. Schuyler Ross, of New-York.
Wm. W. Vanderbilt, of New-York.
Edward C. Johnson, of Pennsylvania.

The Old Beaufort Library Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read, to-day, with pleasure, your protest against the sale of the captured books, &c., now advertised. Are you aware that by a recent act of Congress the Collector, Surveyor and Naval Officer at the port where prizes are landed, receive one-half the proceeds of all such sales! The other half goes, as heretofore, to the captors. These gentlemen (in addition to their salaries and perquisites of from $20,000 to $50,000 per annum) now get what formerly went to the United States to help defray the expense, &c., of capture. *If this is true (and I am informed by an importer)* it may answer your inquiry—"by what authority," &c.,—and what injustice to the people, who *are constantly urged* to volunteer funds, besides the taxes—"internal" and external—they now pay. Will you please "ventilate" this subject. If true, the law should be instantly repealed, and the recipients of the millions of prize money be compelled to disgorge to the United States. The salaries are now sufficient to command the best talent without it.

Yours, NEWARK.

FRIDAY, Nov. 14, 1862.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Interesting Extracts from the Charleston Papers.

GOSSIP FROM THE REBEL CAPITAL.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Charleston papers of Nov. 4, which Capt. CONROY, of the bark *Restless*, blockading Bull's Bay, recently captured, furnish us the following interesting extracts:

FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, Monday, Oct. 27, 1862.

After yesterday's cold storm of rain, it is pleasant to see the sun's face once more. We have little news during this dreary weather to excite us. From Lee's army there are tidings that do not indicate fighting. A gentleman who went under permit to Washington, to look after his papers, and was detained there two months, has returned to this city. He says the signs are quite in favor of peace. The Yankees are tired of the war, and anxious for foreign interference as an excuse to end it. The rascals begin to see that it is easier for them to inundate and cheat us out of our estates in peace than in war. Henceforth, so they inform this gentleman, the war is to be conducted on civilized principles; no picket firing is to be allowed; private property and private citizens are to be respected, and all that. This is to be incorporated in the cartel which has been informally and will soon be formally sanctioned by the two Governments. Tales like this, I suppose, will lull our simple Government and people into security, in spite of the fact that we see, as it were, with our own eyes, the most tremendous preparations going on for the subjugation of our coast, and the insurrection and confiscation programme formerly set forth, to be put into effect when it can be.

Any infraction of duty among the negroes near Washington, is promptly and mercilessly punished with flogging.

Gen. BRAGG is here, but the object of his visit has not transpired. No Belgian Minister has yet arrived, as many deluded ones had supposed on yesterday. An active warfare is going on between the *Enquirer* and *Examiner*, the former alleging that the latter has changed its opinions on the cotton purchase question, and the latter declaring that Mr. DICK SMITH, of the former, has gone into the "substitute business," and appropriated $1,300 deposited in his hands by a youthful victim. The controversy is largely instructive to outsiders, but not elevating to the press.

A Presbyterian Synod is in session here. Its proceedings attract not much general interest, but the discourses of its ministers, at various churches, on yesterday, are highly complimented.

Not long since an officer in LEE's army sent in his resignation, giving, as he supposed, good reasons for so doing. D. J. HILL, sober old fellow as he is, made, substantially, the following indorsement on the paper: "Most emphatically disapproved." This indorsement was "cordially approved" by Gens. JACKSON and LEE, and duly forwarded. It is inferred that the resignation of the officer in question was not accepted.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

Gen. BRAGG appears to be in high spirits, entirely satisfied with his reception. He gives a gloomy account of Kentucky; *says he got only 1,100 recruits; the people are hostile or cowardly, &c. Doubtless,* but if the army of liberation had whipped the army of occupation, (Yankee,) we should have heard other news. An officer in BRAGG's command, who was with him in Kentucky, says the reason he did not fight was because he considered his army as the main stay of the Confederacy, not to be risked in a general engagement unless positively certain of success.

Yesterday we had the (for some time) unusual spectacle of an artillery train moving down Main-street. Orders were received by the officers in command near the city to be ready to march at a moment's notice. There is talk of a Yankee attack on Weldon, and if the force at Suffolk is what they say it is, Weldon is in some danger.

Officers from LEE's army represent things in a favorable light. The army is a pretty large one. Most of the troops tolerably clad and very cheerful. As to contemplated movements, I refer you to my letter some day or two ago.

The *Examiner* sums up the means of relief from our financial troubles in a few words: Sell Confederate bonds in Europe. If that can't be done, make Treasury Notes fundable in bonds, bearing such a rate of interest, however high, as will induce holders to invest. Afterward, borrow money at any rate of interest whatever, rather than issue any more Treasury Notes.

The *Enquirer* also urges people to invest in 8 per cent. bonds, instead of vacant lots and barren farms, both of which will depreciate at the first prospect of peace. The *Enquirer* copies, with approval, the article in yesterday's *Whig* about the flour contract made by the Commissary Department. The *Enquirer* is timid in matters derogatory of any department of the Government. Mr. FRANK RUFFIN, the Chief of the Central Bureau of the Commissary Department, will have to clear his skirts.

Gov. LETCHER has issued a proclamation about the distillation of alcohol. No grain is to be used for that purpose, and nothing to drink is to be made out of the alcohol under heavy penalties. But the people are rushing apples into the still, and the consumption of apple brandy is enormous. The higher liquor gets the more is drank, and it is the same case with oysters, incredible quantities of which are devoured at high prices.

Interesting experiments have been made within the last week with the McEvoy fuse, which promises to prove the surest, simplest and cheapest fuse ever invented. Highly satisfactory experiments have also been made with the flat-headed bolt, capped with wrought iron, *for we have little or no steel.* It is not advisable to tell how many inches of iron have been penetrated by these bolts. Let the Yankees find out first, and then the secret will be worth telling.

RICHMOND, Friday, Oct. 31, 1862.

Mr. BENJAMIN is sanguine in regard to the story of the New-York *Express* about an armistice. The tenor of his latest dispatches were that, at the earnest solicitation of France, England had consented to take up the American question early in October, and this inclines him to believe the report of the *Express*. Another circumstance which goes to show that something is in the wind, is the meeting in New-York of the French Consuls from Richmond, Charleston and New-Orleans. M. PAUL, the Consul resident here, is expected back to-day.

Outside of official circles, the armistice story is taken quite coolly. There is some discussion as to whether the blockade will be raised in case the armistice is accepted. Beyond this, little is said or hoped.

Upon the streets there is a rumor of the purchase, by European capitalists, of Confederate bonds to a large amount—some say $500,000, and others put it as high as $4,000,000. It is reported that the purchasers will give exchange at 90, a most favorable bargain for us. We now recall the fact that a Georgia firm, so called, bought, the other day, $1,000,000 of Confederate bonds, and some incline to the opinion that this Georgia firm has partners abroad.

A number of officers from BRAGG's army are in town. They speak of him without mercy. One of them told me that Kentucky was forever lost to us, and by our own fault. BRAGG misstates facts when he says we got but fifteen hundred recruits in Kentucky. BUFORD's Cavalry Brigade alone numbers two thousand, say nothing of infantry regiments that came back with our army. While BUELL was retreating to Louisville, the flower of his army having been cut up at Perryville, BRAGG was leaving the richest country in the world for a region in which it is impossible for his army to subsist. The men are worse off for clothes and muskets than LEE's army. In the face of all this, a staff officer asserted yesterday that BRAGG had been promoted to the command of the entire West.

In truth, though, MCCLELLAN's seeming activity is part of a scheme to influence the elections, which take place in nine States on the 4th of November—Tuesday next. It is plain that "Little Mac" is being engineered for the Presidency by the brokers, while STANTON and the Republicans are working with might and main against him. A pretty kettle of fish is brewing, evidently.

I heard last night an incident connected with STUART's late raid into Pennsylvania. As the head of the column was pushing toward the Potomac, a rockaway containing a gentleman, in a fine suit of light-colored oil-cloth, drove up. The gentleman said, politely, "Move aside, men—move aside; I am an officer of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, on recruiting service, and I must go on." The men moved aside, but too slowly for the impatient gentleman. STUART soon came up. "Are you the officer in command?" inquired the occupant of the rockaway. "I am," was the response. "Then be good enough to order your men to make way for me. I am an officer of the Seventy-ninth, on recruiting service, and it is important for me to get ahead as rapidly as possible."

"Very well," said STUART, at the same time giving a significant look at one of his men, who at once dismounted and took a seat in the rockaway. "What do you mean, Sir?" exclaimed the indignant occupant. "Nothing," said the man, drily. "Who are you, Sir?" thundered the officer of the Seventy-ninth. "Nobody." "Who is that officer?" "Gen. STUART." "What Gen. STUART?" "JEB STUART, Major-General of Cavalry in the Confederate Army," was the calm answer. The officer of the Seventy-ninth gave a long whistle, and exclaimed, "By ——! I am [illegible]." "I rather think you are," said the man, turning the rockaway southward.

The captured officer managed to escape while our troops were crossing the Potomac, but his rockaway and horse were saved.

Our papers are much exercised about the putting of a citizen in Petersburgh into a barrel and making him walk the streets in this cumbrous garment for the high crime of attempting to smuggle liquor through that virtuous city. They are loath to part with the precious fluid; hence their ferocity.

PREPARING FOR AN ATTACK.

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 4.

At the regular meeting of the City Council, held on Tuesday last, the Mayor stated that, in accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting, he had conferred with Mr. FORMAN, Chairman of the Commission appointed by the Governor and Council for providing for the removal of the women and children from the city in the event of an attack, and found that the Commissioners were progressing in the work assigned them. He also had an interview with Adjutant-Gen. JORDAN, (Gen. BEAUREGARD being absent,) and was informed by him that no provisions could be expected from the army for non-combatants.

Now, there can be no doubt that many non-combatants would not be able to leave, and as it was reasonable to conclude that none of the merchants who usually procured supplies for the city would bring much of a stock to it while it was menaced by the enemy, it became the duty of the city authorities to take measures to insure the necessary supplies. He, therefore, recommended that a Committee be appointed for that purpose.

On motion of Alderman WILLIAMS, the following Committee was appointed: Aldermen Williams, Ravenel, Gebis, Chafee and Salinas.

THE RICE CROP.

From the Mercury, Nov. 1.

A very large amount of land in this State was this season planted in corn, and it was reasonable to expect an enormous crop, capable of supplying that species of food in superabundance, at a low price. But this season was marred by a drought, and in many parts of the State the corn crop was seriously injured, so that there will be no superabundance, and scarcely more than was produced last year from much less land planted in that greatest of cereals. The production of rice, too, this year, has been curtailed to a considerable extent, by the removal of planters from the tide-water region.

Still, the season for rice has been good, and those who have planted have generally made good crops. If saved, the rice crop will very materially aid in supporting our people and the army collected for our defence. We therefore trust that prompt and vigorous efforts will be made by the planters to reap the fruits of their Summer's exertions, and that our authorities will afford every facility and cooperation in making this large resource of subsistence available. It is a matter of no trifling importance to our people, and to the operations of our forces. Timely exertions may prevent much trouble and expense and suffering.

THE FLOATING BATTERY GEORGIA.

From the Mercury, Nov. 4.

The following list comprises the officers of the *Georgia* at the present date:

J. Pembroke Jones, Lieutenant-Commanding; O. F. Johnston, First Lieutenant and Executive Officer; H. H. Dalton, Second Lieutenant; C. R. King, Jr., Third Lieutenant; Henry Myers, Paymaster; T. J. Charlton, Passed Assistant Surgeon; Thomas Emery, Assistant Surgeon; D. A. Telfair, Passed Midshipman; Barron Carter, Acting Midshipman; R. Fournoy, Acting Midshipman; R. C. Foute, Master; Wm. McBlair, Jr., Master's Mate; W. S. Thompson, Second Assistant Engineer; W. B. Brocket, Third Assistant Engineer; L. J. King, Third Assistant Engineer; Wm. Fleming, Gunner; L. Seymour, Boatswain.

A REVIEW AT FORT SUMTER.

From the Mercury, Nov. 4.

Last Friday was a bright and balmy day, and Gen. RIPLEY, by appointment, went down to review the garrison at Fort Sumter, consisting of the First Regiment of South Carolina Artillery. A large number of ladies were present. The General looked as fine as a fiddle, and performed his part with style and expedition. The splendid corps at the post appeared to great advantage before their original and honored commander. The excellent band added much to the occasion. After the exercises on the parade, a 10-inch columbiad was fired for the benefit of the ladies, and also a casemate gun. After a luncheon, the visitors retired in a state of decided gratification.

FIRING ON BROAD RIVER.

The Savannah *Republican*, of Oct. 31, says: Passengers who arrived by the Charleston train last evening report the heaviest kind of firing for several hours in the direction of Mackey's Point. One gentleman, who has been much used to Yankee cannonading, described it as terrific. It is supposed the Yankees are making another attempt to land. We only hope they will be allowed to do so, and get as far "into the bowels of the land" as they did last week. In that event there will be a liberal partitioning off of Yankee *homesteads*.

THE STEAMER MINHO.

From the Mercury, Nov. 4.

The hull of this vessel, which now lies on the breakwater of Sullivan's Island, was sold here yesterday, by Mr. JOHN W. CALDWELL, for $6,000 cash. The *Minho* is an iron ship, and has in her a valuable propeller engine.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* states that a Court of Inquiry, on the application of Gen. HUGER, has been authorized by the President, as soon as the public exigencies will allow, to investigate the military conduct of that officer during the battles near Richmond.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* dissents from the Richmond *Enquirer's* recommendation to raise an Irish Brigade for JOHN MITCHEL. It says:

"We should like to see Mr. MITCHEL located at a good point, editing a newspaper. His talents in this line are unrivaled, and he could be of especial service to us at this time; but we are opposed to raising a brigade for him. He wields a pen more gracefully and powerfully than almost anybody we know. This is his especial vocation—let him be assigned to it."

The steamer *Huntress*, of 333 tons, about six years old, was sold in Charleston, on Oct. 31, by Messrs. A. J. WHITE & SON, for $13,650, cash. The iron hull of the steamer *Lady Davis* was sold lately for $3,300, cash. The steamer *Nina* has been sold, as she now lies up the [illegible] Dee River, for $40,000, cash.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy* says:

"We had a call from Capt. G. A. ELLSWORTH, the telegraphic operator of MORGAN's command, who performed the extraordinary feats we published last Summer in our columns. He showed us the pocket instrument which he carries wherever he goes, which he can attach to a wire at any point and operate at will. His feats in telegraphing, as well as some of his exploits with arms, are among the most extraordinary of the age. He captured his splendid instrument from the Yankees. He has captured and brought South sixteen sets of telegraphic instruments since he joined MORGAN's command. Capt. ELLSWORTH is a Canadian by birth, but an ardent, whole-souled Southerner in his feelings. MORGAN will soon be on the wing again."

Gen. BRAGG and Brig.-Gen. ARNOLD were in Richmond on Oct. 24.

Snow fell in Rome, Ga., on the 26th of October, and in Chattanooga, Tenn., on Oct. 25.

Loss of the British Bark Free Trader at Sea.

Capt. HOWE, of the British bark *Free Trader* abandoned at sea, makes the following statement: Sailed from Quebec, Sept. 12, with a cargo of lumber for Penarth Roads. All went well until Oct. 4, in latitude 49 North, longitude 30, experienced a strong gale from west southwest, during which sprung aleak; put all hands to the pumps, and kept them continually going without intermission until Oct. 9, when the ship having seriously increased her leak could not longer keep her free; she finally became water-logged, the sea making a complete breach over her, carrying away everything moveable about decks, and compelling all hands to take shelter in the tops. Oct. 13 was spoken by the British bark *Claribel*, of Glasgow, bound East and desired him to send a boat; it blowing very heavy could not comply, but remained with us two days and eventually left us without rendering any assistance. Oct. 16, a ship hove in sight showing American colors, who, on perceiving us immediately bore down to our assistance; *it blowing a gale with a very heavy sea at the time. She proved* to be the ship *Montebello*, Capt. ANDERSON, from Londonderry for New-York. He immediately lowered his boat, manned by the chief mate and four men, who, at the risk of their lives, succeeded in getting us on board after making two trips to our vessel, and treated us with the greatest kindness, and finally bringing us to this port.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Advance of Rosecrans' Army Toward Nashville—What will be Done by the Army—The Conciliatory Policy to be Dropped—East Tennessee to be Redeemed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ON THE ROAD TO GALLATIN, SUMNER COUNTY,
TENNESSEE, Nov. 7, 1862.

After pursuing the enemy from Battle Creek and following him through Kentucky, and driving him out of the State at its north-eastern extremity, and after having endured all the hardships and privations incident to the most toilsome and wearing of campaigns, we are again back into Dixie, and advancing toward Nashville, which city was one year ago among the chief rebel cities of the Southwest. We passed the line separating the State of Tennessee from Kentucky an hour and a half ago. As the dividing line was passed a deafening shout went up from the ranks of our men that indicated a determination to make the campaign one fruitful of good and permanent results. Whatever may have been the failures and the shortcomings of previous movements and of previous leaders, in the prosecution of the war in the South, you may rest assured that the mighty armies now moving toward the centre of the rebellion will not return till a vital part is pierced and penetrated, and till the monster treason is left dead beneath our power. When we again return, the paper lines that mark a traitorous "Southern Confederacy" will have been obliterated, and the usurped power that has mapped off so large a portion of our country from the paternal domain crushed forever. When we crossed the State line an hour ago, according to rebel edicts and rebel codes, we pressed the soil of an enemy's country; we left the lines of the United States, and tore ourselves from the undisputed protection of the flag *of* our country, carrying with us only the glorious memories that gather around it. The army bears with us, however, our flag, which is emblematic of the power of the Government whose supremacy it is our mission to vindicate and maintain. We have been trifled with long enough by empty professions and pretended friends. Tell your friends that we are going South, and that our business there is war, and that we intend to wage it with EVERY appliance that can be made available, till the Flag of our Union, with "not a stripe erased nor a star obscured," shall float triumphantly over all the parts of every State! Tell them also that our leaders are worked up to all the energy of spirit the interests of the time demand. We are penetrating an enemy's country, or rather our own country, where pestilent, traitorous enemies live and lord it over the land. We will no longer be cajoled and wheedled by promises and protestations. We intend to bring back the States to an acknowledgment of the laws of the National Union. We intend to accomplish this at whatever cost it may require. Let those who wish "to die in *the last ditch" prepare to do so, and let them dig it* wide and deep and speedily. The people of these rebellious States declare they never will come back into the Union. We can only say to them that we will bring the soil back into the Union, and if they prefer that it be fertilized with a little of their precious "chivalrous" blood to living on it, under our laws, we will give them an opportunity of gratifying their preference. This State is the Border State of rebeldom and is consequently our nearest enemy. By her own choice, and by the vote of her own people she declared herself so. The vote of her people for separation, indorsing the Ordinance of Secession, was large and overwhelming—near 60,000 majority having been given for it. The exercise of military coercion was, at the time, made an excuse for the sudden and spasmodic revolution, by which the State was placed among those of the Confederate family. This idea that the people were not allowed to vote their sentiments, was made to palliate the otherwise unaccountable folly of her course. Subsequent developments have proven that the action of the State—the middle and western parts of the State, we mean, was one of choice and not of force. It will soon have been near a year since we first rescued the main part of the State from rebel rule, and carried back to the desecrated Capital the flag of the Union. Yet, so bitter have been her people, and so deep has treason steeped them in its murky stream, that not a civil law could be applied without the assertion of military power. A whole year has been spent in "conciliating" and persuading. The cost to us has been enormous; the results have not been remunerative. Let other means be tried. Like CAMILLUS, when Rome was occupied by the barbarians, let us meet our enemies at the gates, and, throwing our sword into the scales against their ordinances, tell them that it is the only argument by which we mean to conquer.

The County of Allen, Ky., through which we have just passed, is loyal to the core. She has furnished an entire regiment for the service, and her brave sons are found sprinkled among several Kentucky regiments. Gen. CRITTENDEN's corps is here, twelve miles south of Scottville, in the County of Sumner, Tenn., on the turnpike leading to Nashville, and about twenty-two miles east of Gallatin. We proceed forward early to-morrow morning. The other corps went by way of Bowling Green. Gen. CRITTENDEN is with us in person, and favors the most active and vigorous policy that can be adopted. We go back into Tennessee and the rebel States with a largely increased army, and with one fully determined to wipe out the very elements of rebellion before it returns. We go from here immediately to Gallatin. Where we go from there I cannot positively state, but Knoxville and Chattanooga will be ours, the people of East Tennessee will be relieved, and the railroad leading from Knoxville to Virginia, the great highway of rebel communication, will be in our control before the campaign closes.

The movements of the rebels since they left Kentucky have been a mystery. They have massed a large force at Murfreesboro', and it is still thought by many that they will dispute our passage through Tennessee. BRAGG, it is reported, has been superseded, and JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON has been placed in command of the rebel army of the Southwest. His headquarters are said to be at Knoxville. The rebels have again destroyed the tunnel on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad near Gallatin. Workmen are repairing the damage, and the cars will be running in a few days. CURTIUS.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 15.

The United States mail steamer *Collins* arrived at Fortress Monroe, this morning, from Beaufort, N. C., bringing a large mail, and bound for New-York, after taking in coal.

The Newbern (N. C.) *Progress* of the 13th inst. says that Maj.-Gen. FOSTER arrived there again on Wednesday morning, looking none the worse for his journey.

Lieut. COOPER, of the Third New-York Regiment, is dead.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We have received the following sums in aid of the suffering family on whose behalf an appeal to the benevolent was made in the TIMES a day or two since: From R., [illegible]; from F. A. C., [illegible].

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa's Mails.

Our Continental Correspondence.

Rationale of the New French Policy.

Speech of Mr. Cobden at Rochdale.

Interesting Extracts from Our Foreign Files.

The mails from Liverpool by the *Europa*, which left that port for Boston on the 1st inst., were received at New-York early yesterday morning.

The news, which is not so late as that by the *Etna*, was anticipated by Halifax dispatches, but we are thus placed in possession of our correspondence and full files of British and Continental journals.

It was rumored in Liverpool on the 29th ult., that a mysterious steamer had just sailed from the Mersey "on a trial trip." It was reported, and believed by many, that the vessel is a sister ship to the notorious "290," *alias* the *Alabama*. It, however, proved to be the *Columbia*, of the Galway line. She has been rebuilt by Messrs. LAIRD, and made a successful trial trip on Wednesday. The statements recently circulated respecting the building of rams, &c., on the Mersey, for the Confederate Government, are said to be false. Since the dispatch of the *Alabama*, or "290," no further contracts have been undertaken. The Confederate agents are purchasing vessels of known speed, and drawing little water, such as the Clyde vessels *Iona*, *Clydesdale*, *Giraffe*, &c.

FROM LONDON.

British Neutrality—Views of Mr. Cobden—Financial Panic Expected—Influence of the [illegible]—Theory of the Abolitionists—The Times on the American Navy—Political Complications—Stuart's Cavalry.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 31, 1862.

The remonstrances of the New-York Chamber of Commerce against the sale of steamers and munitions of war to the Confederates are not likely to have much effect upon people who believe in selling all they can get pay for. The ready answer is that they have sold a hundred times as much to the North as to the South, and *that, to be strictly neutral, they must sell to both* or sell to neither. As the Government shuts its eyes to the shipment of cargo after cargo of arms and munitions of war for the North, it must do the same toward the comparatively few sales for the other party. The English are a nation of shopkeepers, and they would fight sooner for the right to buy and sell, than for any other right whatever. The success of the *Alabama* will probably lead to the fitting out of a dozen such steamers, and as only the fastest will be used, even when found, it will not be easy to overtake them. A stern chase with steamers is a long one, and escape is almost a certainty.

Mr. COBDEN has made a great speech at Rochdale, which is not very agreeable to the powers that be. He is opposed to all wars but defensive ones. In America he would have been for peace. Still he recognizes the tendency to unity as the spirit of the age. He does not think it strange that three-fourths of the American people should fight to maintain a unity of territory, and the *Times* frankly avows that England would do the same in respect to Ireland that the North is doing toward the South. Mr. COBDEN blames the Government and holds it responsible for all the losses and sufferings caused by the war, because it did not accept the American proposition to respect private property and have neither privateers nor blockades. Had this been done, Mr. COBDEN imagines that the war would not have interfered with trade; the Southern ports would have been kept open; Lancashire would have had abundance of cotton, and the South, while waging war with the North, would have been an open market for British manufactures.

This delightful state of things has been lost to England, because Lord PALMERSTON insisted upon maintaining the right of blockade, for which England is now being so terribly punished. It is presumed, in Mr. COBDEN's amicable theorizing, that the Government of the United States, once committed to such principles of international law, would have been obliged to allow England open trade with rebels, and to permit them to purchase clothing for their armies if not powder for their guns.

If recognition is refused, it will be upon the ground that it will be of no benefit to the South, and will only protract and embitter the war, which bids fair to last long enough without any such complication. The present feeling is to wait for that financial panic which all Englishmen believe must come, and which ought to have come long ago. They wait to see the immense paper issues of the Government discredited, and the Government deprived of all resources, and therefore of the means of keeping its armies in the field. Probably nine-tenths of the business men of England think the war must end, not by the exhaustion of either party, but by the explosion of what seems to them a huge financial bubble. The commercial news is read with eagerness from day to day, to note the signs of this expected collapse.

Others take a less sanguine view of the matter. They give full credit to the immense energy and wonderful perseverance of the Northern people, and to their inexhaustible resources. Mr. COBDEN sees the centre of power in the Northwest, and says that whatever those States determine to do, will be done. New-York and Pennsylvania are merely their brokers and manufacturers. If they determine to hold the mouth of the Mississippi, it will be held. They have the men to create armies, and the grain to feed them. It is only a question—first, of will, and then of time. There is no doubt about the power.

The Abolitionists, pure and simple, have their own theory. Slavery was the cause of the war, and the war is the punishment for Slavery—falling upon the South for maintaining it, the North for supporting it, and Lancashire for encouraging it, by the use of of slave-grown cotton. England planted Slavery in America, and has been its best customer and chief promoter; therefore, a million of people are on the verge of starvation, and threatened with pestilence, added to famine. The North has supported Slavery and returned fugitive slaves to their masters; therefore the North is pouring out her blood like water, in expiation of her guilt. Finally, the slaveholding South has brought [illegible] emancipation [illegible]. And as the Abolitionists here are no friends of the Confederation as it is, or the Union as it was, nothing [illegible] than such an end of the war as the President of the United States has contemplated.

The *Times* of to-day has a leader on the American navy, its wonderful increase, and formidable proportions, to which it calls the attention of the Government as a matter of special interest. [illegible] not so large as two or three in the British navy. They are also built for such paltry sums as £80,000, while the *Warrior* cost nearly half a million. Still there are a great many of them, and they carry large guns. There is some irritation about Rear-Admiral WILKES' blockade of Bermuda; but the tendency is to keep quiet, and wait for what is coming. The party leaders on both sides are cautious. A struggle for power will probably come at the opening of the session, and the leaders are strengthening themselves, and are careful, on both sides, not to be too much committed on important questions. COBDEN and BRIGHT hold the balance of power. They can depose PALMERSTON any day they choose, and while they are against recognition the Government cannot move, until it is sure of a strong conservative support. But the conservatives cannot come in without the support of Manchester, and they must be careful how they render that impossible. Thus the matter is full of complications with local politics.

The raid of STUART's Cavalry, as an amusing and bloodless episode of the war, has given great satisfaction. It is a comic interlude between the acts of a tragedy. The astonished Pennsylvanians, the horsemen loaded to their chins with clothing, and the droll discomfiture of the National Generals, are plentifully dwelt upon. If three thousand horsemen and a battery of flying artillery can make such a detour into Pennsylvania, why not into Ohio, Indiana, or even as far as New-York? Those who steal horses and clothing have a decided advantage over those who pay for them even with paper money, and if the Confederates should only organize enough expeditions of this kind, they need not long be so ragged and bootless as they are represented.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Change of Policy in Regard to Rome—The Influence of the Empress in Politics—Rumors of Attempted Assassinations of the Emperor—Lord John Russell and Prince Gortschakoff, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 31.

A question on which much difference of opinion prevails is whether the sudden change of policy in regard to Rome evidenced by the appointment of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS to the department of Foreign Affairs, is really to be attributed to the influence of the Empress, or whether the Emperor, never having really intended to relax the hold upon Italy which the occupation of Rome gives him, merely appears to give way to her as the simplest way of accounting for the breaches of his many promises to his own Ministers as well as to Italy. I myself incline to the latter opinion, but it is notorious that FOULD and PERSIGNY, in their rage at being defeated, told their intimate friends that the "Empress had done it all." People about the Court notice that the Emperor has lately been more attentive to her and passes much more time in her society than he used to do; and in particular that at Biarritz he resumed his place by her side in the conjugal couch, to which he had long been a stranger. Then one frequently hears such observations as these: "The Emperor is not the man he was;" "His health is breaking. Witness the necessity for repeated *cures*, as they are called, at Plombieres, Vichy or Biarritz;" "He is indolent and careless, and she, as the most active and enthusiastic mind, gets the better of him;" "He has a tincture of superstition, and half believes what she and the priests are always dinning into his ears, that if he abandons the Pope God will never allow his son to inherit the throne." I cannot, of course, tell what grains of truth there may be in all these things; but this much is certain, that the leading courtiers, both civil and military, have lately paid most assiduous homage to the Empress. Knowing that, at any rate, she would be Regent in case of the Emperor's death, they look upon her as the rising sun, and loudly proclaim the discovery in her of high statesmanlike qualities, which she was never suspected of possessing. It is a fact, as curious as well known, that M. and Madame DROUYN DE L'HUYS, who, for years, were at daggers drawn with the Empress, and, moreover, on terms of great coolness with the Emperor, became reconciled through priestly mediation. When the beauty of Mlle. EUGENIE DE MONTIJO first attracted the Emperor's attention, and when he was playing at "puss in the corner" with her in the forest at Fontainebleau, certain ladies admitted to court who had the pretension to be exclusive, frowned indignantly upon the lively Spanish intruder, little dreaming that she was about to become their Sovereign. Madame DROUYN DE L'HUYS, particularly, gave the cold shoulder to Mlle. DE MONTIJO in such a marked way that the latter, when she became Empress, was at no pains to conceal her resentment. For years past both Mons. and Mme. DROUYN DE L'HUYS have been in the habit of speaking of the Emperor and Empress in salons of the Faubourg St. Germain in that depreciatory and sarcastic tone which is fashionable in the locality. But time, which proverbially works wonders, has wrought a most remarkable change within the last few months. Mme. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, like many other women of fashion, when they find their charms on the wane, has sought excitement in religion. She goes regularly to confession, and not only so, but has persuaded her husband to go likewise. The priests, who seldom lose a chance, saw at once the advantage of reconciling Court with a statesman of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS' high character upon the basis of Ultramontanism, and accordingly the Empress and Mme. DROUYN DE L'HUYS were brought together by a priest, long before the possibility of his being a Minister was ever dreamed of by the Emperor, much less by the public. In spite of all these symptoms, however, I refuse to believe that the astute Emperor of the French is an instrument in the hands of a superstitious Spanish coquette, upon the decline, and that France is really to be governed by a policy based on winking virgins, Salette water, persecution of Protestants (as at Granada) and bull fights. I believe that the Emperor, while permitting the Empress to fancy herself powerful for a while, despises the priesthood in his heart and clings to Rome, perhaps, without clearly seeing his way to the future, because [illegible] power which [illegible]. I am aware [illegible] really friendly to the unity of Italy, and is merely temporizing with the priests, because he fears their influence at the coming general elections. I do not believe this. I am persuaded that, as universal suffrage is now organized in France, it would be just as easy, or perhaps even more easy, for the Emperor to obtain an overwhelming majority against the Pope as for him. That is not the place where the shoe pinches. The real object is to substitute French influence for Austrian influence in Italy, with as little scandal as may be, and ultimately to wield the Papal power (as NAPOLEON I. intended to do) into the bargain.

There have been various rumors, of late, about attempted assassinations of the Emperor, which I only repeat as gossip. One story is that he was nearly poisoned at the refreshment rooms of the Angoulême Station, on his way back from Biarritz. Several members of the court were, it is said, made ill, but the Emperor himself happened not to taste the poisoned dishes. More recently, it has been affirmed very positively that he was shot at near St. Cloud, and even that one of his suite, a M. FLEURY, (not Gen. FLEURY,) was wounded. The *Independance* speaks of several arrests at St. Cloud, which must have been kept secret, for the public in Paris knew nothing about them. It is a shocking but common belief, whatever truth there may be in these stories, that, if the Emperor persists in preventing the unity of Italy, there are members of the Carbonari Society, to which he formerly belonged, who are sworn to kill him. One theory of the Italian war is, that it would never have been undertaken but for ORSINI's bombs; and this idea is so far accredited, that M. BILLAULT once thought fit to give it a solemn contradiction in the Corps Legislatif.

The Emperor's new ecclesiastical friends are very much shocked at his conduct in having purchased some church property in Italy, in spite of various decrees of excommunication fulminated by the Pope against both venders and purchasers of such estates. This fact shows that however sharply the Empress may look after her convert, the old Bonapartist leaven will break out. I was led into an error in my last letter by an ambiguous statement of the *Moniteur*, since corrected. I mentioned that the public attached importance to the appointment of the Duke of Magenta to the grand command at Nancy while he remained in command at Lille, so that he was at the head of two *corps d'armée* on the Rhine and Belgian frontiers. I was quite justified in saying so; but the next day the *Moniteur* rectified its paragraph and explained that the Lille command was left vacant for the present. It is supposed to be kept open as a reward to Gen. FOREY for the triumphs which he is about to achieve in Mexico.

A remarkably bitter diplomatic correspondence between Lord RUSSELL and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, on the subject of late events in Montenegro, provokes the following observations in the *Temps*:

"Lord RUSSELL's dispatch is distinguished by that rough tone, those haughty and abrupt expressions which characterize English diplomacy in the East ever since it has believed itself sure of the upper hand. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's reply is longer, more moderate, more conciliatory in point of form, and therefore more able. But although the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs protests as earnestly as Lord RUSSELL, that he is devoted to the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, it is impossible not to see that the policy of the two countries is separated by an 'abyss.' More than ever we are compelled to doubt whether the formidable Eastern question can much longer be adjourned. The English policy seems for the moment the strongest, but in reality it is exceedingly weak; precisely because it clings to the *statu quo*, and the *statu quo* is always and everywhere, but in Turkey more particularly impossible. It is very curious to see Lord RUSSELL, unaccustomed as he is to stand forth as the emphatic defender of the throne and the altar, reduced to defend Turkish policy in the style of the Holy Alliance."

I was well acquainted with poor DILLON, the man killed in a duel the other day by the Duke DE GRAMONT-CADEROUSSE. The quarrel was a very petty one—arising out of a question whether a Mr. THOMAS was entitled to rank as "a gentleman rider." DILLON rushed upon his fate in more senses than one. He persisted in having CADEROUSSE out, although the latter at first pleaded his high nobility as a reason for not fighting with a plebeian, and thus afforded an excellent opportunity for judicious seconds, (which I am afraid DILLON's were not,) to have got their client well out of the affair. Then, when on the ground, DILLON simply rushed upon his adversary's sword, which people unacquainted with the art of fencing are very apt to do. There is no imputation either upon CADEROUSSE or his seconds as regards the fairness of the duel; but the *Morning Post* is quite mistaken in saying that DILLON was an accomplished swordsman. So far from that being the case, he had never had a sword in his hand till after the challenge, and in consequence of his admitted inexperience, the duel was put off for a week in order to give him an opportunity of taking lessons. All Frenchmen in that section of Boulevard society to which CADEROUSSE belongs are expert in the use of the small-sword, and I take it that any foreigner who has not passed great part of his life in fencing-rooms goes out to certain death if he consents to fight one of them with that weapon. The event has provoked a good deal of writing upon the subject of dueling in general. M. H. DE PENE, the man who so narrowly escaped from a military conspiracy to take his life, (in a succession of duels,) three or four years ago, thinks it impossible, in the present state of society, to do away with single combats, but he calls for the establishment of a Court of Honor to regulate them. Mr. DILLON was not an American citizen, as has been said by some French papers. He was an Irishman—and, moreover, an Irish Protestant—so that the story of the Catholic clergy of St. Germain having refused him Christian burial, on the ground of the manner in which he met his death, is unfounded.

Baron DE BIENCOURT, the Emperor's Chamberlain, who committed suicide the other day on account of a love affair, was a very rich man, not addicted (as so many courtiers are) to gambling at the Bourse; and although fond of racing, it is not supposed that he had dipped his fortune to any damaging extent. He had lately built himself a handsome house in the Champs Elysées with curiously expensive stables. He was well known in the Bois de Boulogne as the driver of a four in hand. Last Spring he made himself greatly talked of by appearing on race courses in an old-fashioned gilt coach, looking like an equipage of the time of LOUIS XIV., painted by VAN DER MEULEN, and attended by livery servants and outriders to match. As to the cause of his self-destruction nothing certain has transpired. But the gossip is that he had long been desperately in love with a lady of high family who obdurately refused to have anything to say to him; and that after having in vain attempted to dazzle her imagination by his splendid eccentricities, he deliberately sacrificed his life on the altar of blighted affection.

The Bourse has been very much disturbed all the week by the revolution in Greece. The very best of that event is now made for the moment by the determination of the three protecting Powers [illegible] France and England [illegible] not to interfere [illegible] settlement of [illegible] Greek question [illegible]. In consequence of this postponement, to say nothing better, if any serious disturbance of Europe arising from the movement in Greece, the Bourse has been a little better to-day, the Rente after many fluctuations having risen 40 cents; this rise, however, dependent as it is on the transactions for the half-monthly settlement, signifies very little.

AMERICAN QUESTIONS.

THE SPEECH OF MR. COBDEN AT ROCHDALE.

On the 29th, Mr. COBDEN addressed a large meeting of his constituents at Mr. TATHAM's machine shop, Rochdale. The room, which will hold about three thousand persons, was densely crowded. The Mayor of Rochdale presided, and there were present the Mayors from several of the neighboring towns, a large proportion of the principal manufacturers, and a mass of operatives.

The proceedings having been opened by the Chairman, Mr. COBDEN began by discussing the question immediately before the meeting—namely, a retrenchment of Government expenditures. After referring to the distress in the manufacturing districts, he passed to American affairs:

Now, gentlemen, coupled with this question is another, upon which I must say a few words. We are placed in this tremendous embarrassment in consequence of the civil war in America. Now, don't expect me to be going to venture upon ground which other politicians have trodden with, I think, doubtful success or advantage to themselves. Do not think I am going to predict what is going to happen in America, or to set myself up as a judge of the Americans. What I wish to say is a few words to throw light on our relations as a nation with the American people. I have no doubt whatever that if I had been an American, I should have been true to my peace principles, and that I should have been amongst perhaps a very small number who had voted or raised their protest in some shape or other against this civil war in America. There is nothing in the course of that war which reconciles me to the brutalities and havoc of such a mode of settling human disputes; but the question we have to ask ourselves is this—What is the position which, as a nation, we ought to take in regard to the Americans in reference to this dispute? It is no use arguing what was the origin of the war, or to advise its discontinuance. From the moment the first shot is fired, or the first blow is struck, farewell to all reason and argument. You might as well argue with mad dogs as men when they have once begun to spill each other's blood in mortal combat. I was so convinced of that fact during the Crimean war—which you know I opposed—I was so convinced of the utter uselessness of raising one's voice in opposition to war when it had once commenced, that I had made up my mind that so long as I was in political life, should a war again break out between England and a great Power, I would never open my mouth upon the subject from the time the first gun was fired until peace was made, because it is only by the exhaustion of one of the parties engaged in the war that a termination can be arrived at. Look back to our own history. What did eloquence, however great and masterly, in the persons of CHATHAM and BURKE, do to prevent a war with the American colonies, or to stop it after it had commenced? What did the eloquence of Fox do to avert the war with France which followed the French revolution? There was a man at the commencement of the Crimean war, who raised his voice in accents of eloquence, in power of pathos, and of argument fit to compare with anything that ever fell from the lips of CHATHAM or of BURKE. I mean your distinguished townsman, my friend Mr. BRIGHT—[cheers]—and what was his success? Why, they burned him in effigy for his pains. If, then, we were so powerless as politicians, to check a war at home, how useless and unavailing it would be in me to presume to affect in the smallest degree the results of the contest in America. We all regret this dreadful and sanguinary war, but to attempt to scold the Americans for fighting, or to think of reaching them with arguments when they are standing in mortal combat, a million of men armed, and fighting to the death, would be the greatest waste of intellect we could commit. But it is said by some that this war will soon be brought to an end, and brought to an end in a certain way. Now, I have traveled twice nearly through every Free State in America. I know most of the principal persons engaged in this contest on both sides. I have kept myself pretty well informed of all that has been going on in that country, and though I think I ought to be as well informed as the average of my countrymen, Cabinet Ministers included, yet if you were to ask me how this contest is to end, *I confess that I should feel totally at a loss to offer an opinion that would be worth the slightest attention on the part of my hearers; but this I will say, that if I were put to the torture, and compelled to offer a guess, I should not make the guess which Mr. Gladstone and Earl Russell have made on the subject.* [Hear, hear.] I don't believe, if the war in America is to be soon brought to a termination, that it will be brought to an end by a separation of the South from the North. There are great motives at work amongst the large majority of the people in America which seem to me to drive them to this dreadful contest rather than see their country broken into two nations. I don't speak of it as a thing I feel great interest in myself. It may be considered as Utopian, but I have no great sympathy with very great nations. I don't myself sympathize largely with those who desire the greatness of a people by a vast extension of empire. What I like to see is the development and elevation of the individual man. We have had great empires in all times. There were the great empires of Assyria, Persia, and the rest. What trace have they left of the individual man? It is your little States—Greece, for instance, or Italy—which in the Middle Ages had so great an effect on the revival of learning, where you could ride on horseback through two or three States in a day or two. These were the countries where humanity has flourished and been glorified. These, no doubt, are Utopian opinions. They are not the opinion of mankind now, and perhaps they ought not be the opinion of men in political life, until we see a better guide to morality or international law, which would assure to a small State that it would obtain justice at the hands of a greater one. But leaving the dreams aside, what appears to be in the present day the permanent interchange among the races of man? Certainly not a desire to separate, but to agglomerate, to bring together in greater concentration different races speaking the same language and professing the same religion. What is going on in Italy? What is it that stirs the heart of Germany? What is it that moves Hungary? It is the nations wishing to come together. You find in Europe no instinct pervading the mass of mankind leading them to separation from each other, but there is a powerful movement all through Europe towards the agglomeration of the races of nations. *It is very odd that statesmen here, who have a profound sympathy with the movement in Italy in favor of unity, cannot appreciate the force of that motive in the present contest in America.* Three-fourths of the whole population in America are now contending against disunion; they are following the instinct which is impelling the Italian, the German and the other populations of Europe; and I have no doubt that one great and dominant motive on their part is that they are afraid that if they become disunited they will be treated as the Italians were treated when they were disunited, viz., that the foreigner will come and set his intrusive feet among them, and play off one against the other, to the degradation and possible subjection of the whole. These are powerful motives, and if they are operating as they appear to operate, they may lead to a much more protracted contest than has been predicted by some of our statesmen; but the business which we really have here as Englishmen is not to speculate on what the Americans will do, for they will act totally independent of us. Let us give them our sympathy, while we lament over a great misfortune; but do not let us attempt to scold, and worry and dictate to them, or even predict for them what will happen. But what is our duty toward them in this matter? We have talked of strict neutrality. I wish our statesmen, and particularly our Cabinet Ministers, would enforce upon their own tongues a little of that principle of non-intervention which they profess to apply to their diplomacy. [Laughter and cheers.] We are told very frequently at public meetings that we must recognize the South; but that recognition of the South is always coupled with another object, viz.: to obtain the cotton you want; because, if it were not for the distress brought on us by the civil war in America, I don't think humanity would induce us to interfere any more than it does in any other war in other parts of the world. And now let us try to dispel this floating fallacy, which has been spread through the country by interested persons. Your recognition of the South would not give you cotton; but the recognition of the South in the minds of parties who use that term is coupled with something more. There is an idea of going and interfering by force to put an end to that contest, in order that the cotton may be set free. If I were President LINCOLN, and found myself rather in a difficulty on account of the pressure of taxation, or on account of a discord of parties in the Federal ranks, and if I wanted to see the whole population united as one man ready to make me a dictator, *I should wish nothing better than for England, France, or both together, to attempt to interfere by force in the quarrel.* You read now of the elections which are going on in America, and I look to those elections with the greatest interest, as the only indication to guide me in forming a judgment of the future. You see it stated that in those elections there is some disunion of parties, but let the foreigner interfere in that quarrel, and all the old lines of demarkation will be effaced forever, and you will have a united people joined together to repel the intruder. [Hear, hear.] It was so in France in the great revolutionary war. What was it that caused the Reign of Terror but the cry of alarm that the foreigner was coming to invade them?—and the aristocrats were guillotined as traitors to their country because they were friends of the foreigner. And let me remind you that your interference would not obtain cotton. It would have, in the present state of armaments, very little effect on the combatants. If people were generally better acquainted with the geography of America and the [illegible] population, they [illegible] by the North will be decided by the elections in the great Western States—I mean the great growing region of the Mississippi Valley, the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. If they determine to carry on the war, and say, "We will never make peace while the mouths of the Mississippi, which drain 27,000 miles of navigable water into the ocean, remain in the hands of a foreign power," we could never expect to put a period to it. You must remember that you have to go 1,000 miles up the Mississippi before you get to that vast region peopled by eight or ten millions of souls, that will be the future depository of the wealth and numbers of that great continent; and whatever the will of the people is, New-York is but the broker of their opinion, and New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-England must go with them. It is as idle, then, as the talk of children for France and England to pretend that they can go there and reach that population. For my part, I think the language which is used sometimes in certain quarters with regard to the power of this country to go and impose its will upon the population of America almost savors of the ludicrous. When America had but 3,000,000 of population we could not enforce our will upon it. And when you consider the tendency of modern armaments, and when you have to deal with civilized people having the same mechanical appliances as yourselves, and when the people number ten or twenty millions, it is next to impossible for any forces to be transported across the Atlantic which will effect a conquest. Englishmen are very apt to think that they can do anything by force. Let them banish that idea; their interference in this case would only do harm, and in the end you would not get your cotton. Even if you could, what price would you pay for it? I know something of the way in which money is voted in the House of Commons for warlike armaments, even in a time of peace, and I venture to say that *it would be cheaper to keep all the population engaged in the cotton manufacture—ay, to keep them on turtle, champagne and venison—than to send to America to obtain that cotton by force of arms.* (Laughter and cheers.) It would involve you in a war, and six months of a war would cost more money than would be required to maintain this population comfortably for ten years. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, what we should endeavor to do as the result of this war is to put an end to that system of warfare which brings this calamity home to our door, by making such alterations in the Maritime Law of Nations which affect the right of belligerents and neutrals, as will render it impossible in future for innocent non-combatant neutrals here to be made to suffer almost as much as those carrying on the war there.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

From the London Times.

In January, 1861, the Americans had 41 vessels of all rates in commission. There are now 256 men-of-war carrying the Federal flag, so that the navy has been multiplied six-fold in less than two years. This, however, though denoting a wonderful effort on the part of the nation, is not a very extraordinary result, when the circumstances are reviewed. On the same conditions we could send a thousand cruisers to sea even in a shorter time. The fact is, as we have before taken occasion to remark, that the Americans were driven out of their old tactics by the sharp pressure of instant necessity. Instead of concentrating their energies and their expenditure on one or two monstrous specimens of their respective classes, they pressed at once into their service every floating vessel that could be found. River steamers, ferry-boats, mail-packets, merchantmen, and coasters were all bought up, hastily armed, and sent to sea under the pennant. The result, of course, was an astonishing increase of the national marine, and, as it happened, an efficient one, too. The Federals were fighting against an enemy who had no navy at all, and, consequently, any fleet was good enough for the purpose. A really effective squadron might have made short work of these makeshifts, but the Confederates had no squadron of any kind, and so the extemporized fleet of the Northerners succeeded in keeping the sea, and blockading the helpless ports of the helpless South. Although, however, the Federals acted with this judicious decision upon the spur of the moment, they lost no time in putting some better work in train. They accepted very promptly the conclusions of European Governments respecting iron-cased vessels, and ordered a good many ships on the new model. At the present moment they have between 25 and 30 of these vessels actually afloat, and no fewer than 37 building. Yet even here we *must not delude ourselves with the belief that the "iron-clad steamer" of the Federal Navy List represents anything like such vessels as are now included in our own squadron at Lisbon.* The same urgency in the demand, and the same peculiarity in the contemplated service, have been at work here also to affect the efficiency of the ships turned out. We know by experience what is required for such constructions as these; and when we hear that even improved and powerful models are launched in a few months, and for £80,000 apiece, we can form a very good idea of their general quality.

With these qualifications, however, the new Federal navy may certainly be regarded as a remarkable creation. That very Government which, a few months ago, had but 40 men-of-war afloat, has now a blockading squadron of 51 vessels in the South Atlantic, and another of 48 in the North Atlantic. It has a third squadron of 37 ships in the West Gulf, and a fourth of 21 ships in the East Gulf. Besides these, there is a flotilla in the Potomac numbering [illegible] vessels, and another in the Mississippi, comprising 20. The chief portion of the navy, it will thus be seen, is employed on home service in the prosecution of the civil war, but foreign stations are not entirely neglected. The Pacific squadron has five ships; that in the Mediterranean as many more. On the East India station there are two vessels. In the West Indies—it is significantly added "at present"—there are six. Three of these constitute the little squadron under the command of Commodore WILKES at Bermuda, and we can learn from the list before us their dimensions and armaments. The *Wachusett*, carrying the Commodore's flag, is a screw steam sloop of 1,032 tons burden and nine guns—apparently much such a vessel as the *Tuscarora*, with which we made acquaintance in our own waters last Spring. The *Sonoma* and *Tioga*, described in the reports from Bermuda as "gunboats," are paddle-wheel steamers, mounting six guns each, one being of 955 and the other of 819 tons burden. From other documents in our possession we gather that all three ships have been built under the immediate superintendence of the Federal Navy Department since the commencement of the war.

It is not a little striking to observe that the Americans, notwithstanding their recognition of iron-plating in naval architecture, are, nevertheless, building a great number of wooden ships. They have, in fact, almost as many of this class in hand as they have of the new class. All three of Commodore WILKES' vessels are wooden vessels, though so recently launched, and there are thirty-one of much the same description still on the stocks. The Federals boast that their iron-clad ships form a greater proportion of their whole navy than is to be found in any other marine, and if all partially-plated gunboats are to be ranked as real ironsides, the claim is sustainable; but still they have a great many wooden ships afloat entirely unprotected, and seem to expect full service from them. One thing, however, is certainly notable, and that is, that they have utterly discarded, even on paper, all such vessels as ships-of-the-line. In the whole list there are no ships larger than the 48-gun frigates of the *Minnesota* class, and we can find but two remaining even of these. The entire force consists of sloops, corvettes and gunboats, the great majority of which mount less than ten guns. These guns, however, are very heavy, and, though the principle of the Dahlgren ordnance has not found much favor on this side of the Atlantic, they are probably formidable in their way. The system of the Federals appears to consist in building small vessels on approved models, whether of wood or iron, and in giving them such dimensions as would enable them to carry four to ten large guns. The *Wachusett*, for instance, if she follows the pattern of her class, would have two 11-inch Dahlgren's, running on circular railways, one 24-pounder rifled gun and long [illegible] on her broadside. The pattern vessel of the gunboat class is rated also to carry two 11-inch guns and two rifled Parrotts, but as the *Sonoma* and *Tioga* are returned as mounting six guns each, this armament must in their case have been increased.

Upon the whole, the new Federal navy has been designed with so peculiar and exceptionable an object that it is hardly safe to draw any general lessons from such an example. The Northerners wanted a fleet, not to encounter the fleets of an enemy, but to take on the instant and keep possession of an uncontested sea. They required gunboats for the navigation of broad rivers, and flotillas to cooperate with an army in the field. These necessities of their position they not only discerned, but accepted without an hour's delay, and the result certainly does them credit, as it has, indeed, done them service. Measured, however, by European standards, their squadrons can hardly be regarded as effective, unless we are to presume that other nations have expended upon their navies a large amount of superfluous pains. We could do in a twelvemonth not only what the Americans have done, but five times as much. By pressing every species of craft into the service, and setting every building-yard to work without stint or scrutiny, we could soon multiply by a considerable figure the number of our ships in commission, but their quality would not remain such as it is at present.

ON WHAT TERMS THE REBELS WILL MAKE PEACE.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I beg permission to express my entire concurrence in the views expressed by you the other day, as to the impolicy of European interference in our unfortunate civil strife, and for the very simple reason that any pressure brought to bear from without on LINCOLN's Government, would have the effect of rekindling a feeling in its behalf that is now fast dying out, on grounds that are so obvious as not to need stating.

We of the South have never desired more than the literal and faithful execution of the bond of compact between the original [illegible] each succeeding [illegible]. We never have wished or [illegible] every feeling of right and [illegible] was sought to be violated [illegible] unconstitutional proceedings of Mr. LINCOLN and his party. To seek, therefore, under the transparent mockery of abolishing Slavery, to dragoon the whole Southern people into abject submission to the chimerical ideas of a few Northern fanatics, and that, too, by the bayonets of mercenary hordes of foreign rogues and vagabonds, who form the bulk of the Northern army, is an undertaking that any man of reflection will at once pronounce to be an impossibility short of the utter extermination of every white man of the South. True, we lack war materials of every kind, but we will resist if our homesteads be laid in ashes and salt strewed over the ruins.

Mr. LINCOLN, independent of his utter unfitness for the position he occupies, is only a minority President, and we of the South are willing to say to the North: *We will meet you half-way; will agree to a suspension of hostilities, that a Convention of all the States may be called, and a settlement made by the ballot, by which we engage ourselves to abide, provided such Convention be left to deliberate in absolute disconnection from and independent of Government control and influence.*

Such was the unanimous feeling of every prominent man whom I conversed with in the South within the past two months; for, be it said, I have just succeeded in "escaping"—escaping from my native land, from my home, and all I hold dear on earth. Yours, very respectfully,

H. C. CRITTENDEN,
of Nashville, Tenn.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

HONOR TO GEN. BANKS.

He Declines a Public Reception—His Letter to the Committee—Complimentary Resolutions to be Adopted.

The Committee having in charge the project of a public reception to Gen. BANKS and lady held an adjourned meeting at the Astor House yesterday afternoon, Judge PEABODY in the chair. The following communication from Gen. BANKS, in answer to the invitation to accept a reception, was submitted by Judge PEABODY, on behalf of the Sub-Committee:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Nothing could be more gratifying to me than to accept the invitation presented by you in behalf of the citizens of New-York, to appoint a convenient time for such public reception as you have suggested, but I regret extremely to say that my engagements make it impossible for me to comply with your request. The pleasure of meeting the ladies and gentlemen you represent would be more than an equivalent for the sacrifice of any personal interest or convenience, but official duties with which I am charged leave me no time which I can properly appropriate to this most agreeable service.

I beg you will convey to the gentlemen in whose behalf your communication is made, my full appreciation of the honor conferred upon me.

I am also requested to tender to you the thanks of Mrs. BANKS, and the acknowledgement of her sincere regrets that she is deprived of the privilege of accepting the invitation extended to her.

With the highest respect, I remain, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS.

Messrs. CHARLES A. PEABODY, Esq., MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., R. H. MCCURDY, Esq., CHARLES GOULD, Esq., and CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Esq., Committee, &c., &c.

At the suggestion of Hon. A. J. H. DUGANNE, it was decided to draw up a series of resolutions expressive of the popular appreciation of the eminent public services of Gen. BANKS. These resolutions to be properly engrossed, signed by the gentlemen composing the Committee, and presented to the General as an exponent of the esteem in which he is held by the Citizens of New-York.

Messrs. Chas. A. Peabody, Moses Taylor, R. H. McCurdy, Charles Gould, Charles H. Marshall and A. J. H. Duganne, were designated as a Committee to prepare the resolutions.

At the suggestion of PROSPER M. WETMORE and others, the following names were added to the General Committee of Thirty-four, viz.: John Winslow, S. Draper, Wm. Bond, Col. Almy, John Wadsworth, Col. M. White, G. E. Sistare, Nathaniel Hayden, John C. Greene, Nehemiah Knight, Jeremiah Burns, A. A. Low.

The Committee adjourned to 3 P. M., to-day, to hear the report of the Sub-Committee on resolutions.

For New-England.

The Fall River Line advertises that its hour of departure from this time until further notice is 4 o'clock P. M., instead of 5. The superb steamer *Metropolis* and her mate the *Empire State* alternate regularly, safely and with comfort to the patrons of the line. The old Norwich and Worcester Line has altered its hour to 4 also. The *City of Boston* and the *City of New-York* compose the active fleet, and for speed, staunchness and comfort they are unsurpassed.

The Houston-Street Fire.

RECOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF THE INSURANCE PATROLMAN—CORONER'S INQUEST, &C.

The body of Mr. THEODORE MANGUM, the Insurance Patrolman who was buried in the ruins at the Houston-street fire on Sunday morning, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, was recovered about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The body was found deeply imbedded in the débris of the rear of No. [illegible] West Houston-street. The front part of this building, which is a saloon known as the "House of Commons," was comparatively uninjured. The extension in the rear, however, was a total wreck. The body was entirely free from bruises, the head being the only part of the person which gave any indication that the deceased had been crushed under the great mass of brick and mortar, and literally buried alive beneath the ruins. The body was taken to the Headquarters of the Insurance Patrol, No. [illegible] Crosby-street, where Coroner WILDEY held an inquest. A verdict of accidental death was rendered after the introduction of such testimony as could be obtained. The body was then taken to the house of Hose Company No. 12, the deceased, at the time of his death, being an exempt member of this Company. Here the body was prepared for burial before sending it to his family in Williamsburgh. The members of the Insurance Patrol, and of Hose Company No. 12, are entitled to much credit for their persevering efforts in searching for the body, they having labored almost constantly for near twenty-four hours in removing the rubbish in order to secure the remains of their lost comrade. The deceased was a native of New-York, and was about 28 years of age. He is believed to be the only person whose life was sacrificed at this fire, although several others are reported as having been seriously injured.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Nov. 17, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. [illegible] City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Councilman Hogan—

Petition of D. F. Tiemann and others to have William-street paved with Belgian pavement.

Referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Ross—

Resolved, That the Manhattan Gas Company be directed to have their mains laid in Sixty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was adopted.

(Councilman Stevenson was here called to the Chair.)

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the Manhattan Gaslight Company be and they are hereby authorized and directed to lay gas mains in Fifty-fourth-street, from the Tenth to the Eleventh avenues, and also in Fifty-fifth-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repair the Eleventh-avenue on both sides of the Hudson Railroad track, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Whereas, The Committee on National Affairs have failed to report upon the resolution submitted to them, [illegible] the bounty to volunteers to two hundred dollars, therefore

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to pay the sum of two hundred dollars to all who may volunteer after the adoption of this resolution until the quota is filled.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman [illegible]—

Whereas, Engine Company number Three, located at Eleventh-street and Avenue B, being about three-quarters of a mile from a fire-alarm bell, thereby finding it very difficult to hear the alarm, [illegible] fires in their districts during this year, causing much complaint which the Company feels satisfied can be avoided by the passage of the following resolution,

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have a Fire Telegraph placed in the House of Engine Company number Three, the cost of the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices in favor of adopting resolution that the salary of the [illegible] in the Croton Aqueduct Department be increased to the sum of [illegible] per day, and the salary of the [illegible] in said Department be increased to the sum of [illegible] per day, the same to take effect from the passage of this resolution by the Common Council.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—The President—1.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, be paved with trap-block pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the City, and the remainder to be assessed upon the property benefited, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Lent moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, for the amount of ninety dollars, to be in full for pay for loss of horse, by breaking through Pier number Sixty-two, East River, on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the said amount of ninety dollars to be charged by the Comptroller to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

Councilman Lent moved that the same be laid over.

Which was carried.

Councilman Ryan moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the north-east corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Lexington-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

Councilman Ryan moved a concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in adopting such resolution.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilman Orton—1.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to purchase a lot of ground for the use of Hose Company number Three, to be within the following boundaries, viz: Grand, Canal, Elm and Mulberry streets.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brice moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton, Ross—3.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller with a statement of the treasury balances to November fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

5. Resolution, that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to publish in the papers employed by the Corporation, in connection with his notice for the Charter election, the ordinances defining the election district boundaries and polling places, and such other information as in his judgment may seem proper for the information of voters.

Which was laid over.

6. Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James W. Beekman, President of the New-York State Woman's Hospital, for the sum of one thousand four hundred and seventy-four dollars and fourteen cents, with interest, to enable him to pay an assessment for regulating and grading Lexington-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-seventh streets; also for regulating and grading Fiftieth-street from Lexington-avenue to Fourth-avenue; also, for flagging Lexington-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-seventh streets, and charge the amount to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Seven. Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Ellis for the sum of seven hundred and sixty-six dollars, being amount paid by him for excess of inspection fees for the work of regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-sixth street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, and charge the amount to account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Eighth. Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Joel W. Mason for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, the same to be for damages sustained by said Mason for injuries done to his horse by falling into a manhole of the sewer in Pearl-street, near Park-street, on the eighteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Preamble, complimentary to Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, with resolution that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to correspond with Gen. McClellan, at his residence in Trenton, and offer to him the hospitalities of the City, requesting him to select some early day to receive his loyal fellow-citizens in the Governor's Room of the City Hall, and that said Committee be and are hereby empowered to make such arrangements for carrying the same into effect as may seem to them necessary and proper.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilmen Orton, Babcock, Snyder—3.

Resolution, that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to lay a crosswalk immediately in Thirty-seventh-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, opposite the Public School.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Resolution, that permission be given to Edward F. Carey to place a sign in front of his premises in [illegible].

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas J. Heston, acting Foreman of Hose Company number Thirty-two, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-one dollars and twenty-five cents, to be in full for rent of premises to be occupied by Hose Company number Thirty-two, as a temporary location.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Joint Committee on National Affairs, with resolution that the Common Council [illegible] accept the offer made by the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral to donate gratuitously to the City a plot of ground in Calvary Cemetery, to be used for the interment of such Catholic soldiers as may die in the hospitals of this City during the war, and that the Comptroller be directed, in behalf of the City, to receive the deed so generously made, by causing the necessary conveyance to be properly executed.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that a gas lamp be placed on the northeast corner of Forty-second-street and Eighth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Ross, Snyder—6.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Ryan, Repper, Webster, Keech, Lent, Orton, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—[illegible].

Councilman Lent moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Which was carried.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be authorized to draw his warrant for the sum of seventy-five dollars, in favor of Messrs. Robert Gamble, Henry Jones and Lyman N. Jones, Inspectors, to defray the necessary expense attendant upon the election for an Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, held October fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Jones called up General Order number five hundred and forty-three, being a preamble relative to sick and wounded soldiers, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Sisters of Charity, or the principal directress in charge of the Hospital of Mount St. Vincent, for the sum of $1,000, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Councilman Jones moved that said resolution be amended by striking out the words "the Sisters of Charity," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Sister Mary [illegible]."

Which was carried.

And the resolution, as thus amended, was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—21.

Councilman Ross moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President *pro tem.* declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, twentieth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated—Nos. 38, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67. Enumerated—Nos. 204, 26, 28, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3145, 2891, 2155, 3181, [illegible]. *Part II.*—Nos. [illegible].

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 257, 252, 217, [illegible], 371, 372, 337, 374, 375.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2901, [illegible]. *Part II.*—Nos. 1856, 1854, 978, [illegible].

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. [illegible]. *Part II.*—Nos. [illegible].

Argument of the Broadway Railroad Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Peckham.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Kerr et al.—This notorious case was now called on for argument, and is still pending. The points involved have been so many times argued and published, that they are no longer of interest.

Motions for Rehearing—Jurisdiction.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

John Poag et al. vs. The Steamboat McDonald; —*[illegible] vs. The Same.*—These were actions for [illegible]. The actions were brought in [illegible] for the sinking of a barge while in tow of the steamboat on the North River, bound from Albany to New-York. The District Court dismissed the libels for lack of jurisdiction, and these decrees were on appeal to this Court affirmed on Nov. 22, [illegible] The Supreme Court afterward [illegible] Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley; [illegible] Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

British Subjects in Limbo—Extradition.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of James W. Cook and Wm. Jones.—This was a *habeas corpus* for the discharge of three parties, who were recently arrested on the charge of murder on the high seas. It was claimed that they were held on the verbal order of the British Consul, and that that was insufficient ground for their detention. Counsel for the British Consul stated that proceedings were already commenced in the proper court to return the prisoners to England under the Extradition treaty, and that a Deputy Marshal was present prepared to take them into custody. The writ was dismissed.

W. B. Beebe for petitioners; Mr. Edwards opposed.

Important to Lessees of Piers—The Custom in Respect to Wharfage.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Maugan vs. Farrington.—This was an action to recover certain property alleged to belong to the plaintiff, which the defendant had distrained for the rent of a small pier at the foot of Laight-street, of which the plaintiff was lessee.

The plaintiff was lessee of the bulkheads between Hubert and Laight streets.

Upon the trial, it appeared that the barges *Hazel* and *Raymond* were in the slip, third or fourth from the bulkhead, and "lay next to the little pier at the foot of Laight-street, belonging to the defendant. The defendant claimed that there were at least two vessels lying between these barges and the bulkhead of the plaintiff, and that he, defendant, was entitled to wharfage for the barges, and also to distrain for the rent if not paid.

The proceedings upon the distress appeared to be entirely regular. The plaintiff, however, insisted that the defendant was not entitled to wharfage. But even if he were, he could not distrain for rent, urging that the remedy had been established by statute.

The barges were not fastened to the defendant's pier, and his right to wharfage was based upon an alleged universal custom in this City, by which the owner or lessee of the bulkhead is not allowed to collect wharfage for more than two vessels—that is, the vessel alongside of the bulkhead and one outside of it. Such a custom the defendant offered to prove, but the proof was excluded, and judgment given for the plaintiff.

The Court on appeal, per BRADY, J., say: The proof should have been received. The bulkhead is a structure built up along the river bank, and piers extend from it at right angles toward the channel of the river. If the lessee of the bulkhead could locate his vessel in a line from the bulkhead to the end of a pier, the use of the pier would be destroyed, and if the lessee of the pier could dispose of his vessels laterally and consecutively from the pier without restriction, the use of the bulkhead would be comparatively valueless.

The lease is silent on this subject, and it would seem, under the circumstances, to be one for interpretation of a local custom. Such a custom may not only be resorted to in explanation of contracts, but *the contracting parties are supposed to have made their engagements in reference to it.* Every demise between landlord and tenant in respect to matters in which the parties are silent, may be fairly open to explanation by the general usage and custom of the country, or of the district where the land lies. Every person is supposed to be conversant of the custom, and to contract with a tacit reference to it.

Applying this rule to the present case, the Court held that both parties in leasing must be presumed to have acted with a knowledge of the custom, and are as much controlled by it as if the effect were stated in their respective leases. If, therefore, the right to distrain for the wharfage claimed existed when the right was exercised, the judgment should be reversed.

Benedict, Burr & Benedict, for appellant; Wm. J. Haskett opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Fowler vs. Seaman.—Case settled.

Morrell vs. Cawley; Milton et al. vs. Bowen et al.; Greenwell et als. vs. Hewitt.—Cases settled.

Petus vs. Fowler.—Case settled.

Price & O'Neale vs. Gilmartin.—Plaintiffs are to pay one-half of their taxable costs under the code. Plaintiffs pay no costs whatever to the defendant. The defendant is to pay the whole of his own costs.

Platt vs. Salisbury et al.—Judgment for defendant.

Jay, Receiver, vs. Martin.—The surety is insufficient.

Low et al. vs. Graydon et al.—The order of Sept. 25, 1862, must remain undisturbed.

Cam et al. vs. Nelson et al.—Motion denied.

Guennald vs. Bartels.—Motion denied, so far as it proceeds on the ground of irregularity. Default opened on the merits and attachment vacated, and defendant let in to oppose motion for attachment on payment of sheriff's fees and $10 costs of motion.

Glover vs. Glover.—Memoranda for counsel.

Niles vs. Butler et al.; Bailey et al. vs. Case; Fulton Fire Insurance Company vs. Rising et al.; Kernochan vs. Lawrence.—Motions denied.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Peckham.

Cunningham et al. vs. Chamberlain et al.—Decree of foreclosure and sale. See opinion.

Tinkham vs. Boist.—Demurrer No. 28. Demurrer overruled with costs. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Haight vs. Avery.—Judgment for defendant with costs. Findings, &c., on file.

[illegible] vs. Cochran.—Judgment for the defendant upon the demurrer with costs, with liberty to the plaintiff, however to amend his complaint within twenty days upon payment of costs.

Before Justice White.

Currie vs. Coale.—Let an order be made referring this case, &c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 17, 1862.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103½	600	Erie Railway	63
650	U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L. ½-y'y	100½	100	do	62
4,000	U. S. 1 y. Cer.	98¼	50	Erie Railway Pref.	90
5,000	do	98¼	200	do	[illegible]
30,000	do	98¼	350	do	90½
[illegible]	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	104	50	do	90½
[illegible]	do	104	400	Hudson R. R.	75¾
5,000	U. S. Dem. N's	125½	50	Pitts, Ft. W. & C.	52½
[illegible]	Ill. War Loan	[illegible]	50	do	[illegible]
4,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70	105½	100	do	54
[illegible]	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	[illegible]	1000	Clev. & Pittsb. R.	40
15,000	Missouri St. 6s	[illegible]	500	Harlem R. R.	20¾
1,000	No. St. 6s, '66	[illegible]	1000	do	21½
[illegible]	H. & St. Jo.	74½	10	do	21
7,000	do	75	250	do	21½
[illegible]	Cal. St. 7s	113½	100	Harlem R. P.	48
1,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	112	200	do	48½
[illegible]	Erie R. 1st M. B.	110	100	do	48½
6,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	100	200	do	48½
[illegible]	do	100½	350	Mich. Central R.	88½
2,000	Mich. S. 2d m.	90½	100	do	88½
[illegible]	Mich. S. sink. f.	103½	150	do	88½
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	107	150	do	88½
[illegible]	A. & T. H. 2d m. pf.	77	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	40½
1,000	C. & N. W. Ass't bs.	57½	100	do	40
10,000	do	57½	200	do	40½
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	[illegible]	100	do	40½
9,000	do	30	100	do	40½
[illegible]	M. & P. DuChien R.	82½	650	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	83½
50	do	82	25	do	83½
1,000	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. 3d Mge.	[illegible]	100	do	83½
4,000	do	76	100	do	83½
[illegible]	National Bank	96½	800	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	77
[illegible]	B'k of State of N. Y.	96	200	do	76½
[illegible]	Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	200	do	77
20	Am. Ex. Bank	94½	100	do	76½
[illegible]	Hanover Bank	87	100	do	76½
40,000	American Gold	132½	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	82
[illegible]	do	132½	100	do	82½
10,000	do	132	350	do	82½
[illegible]	do	131¾	100	do	82½
120,500	do	132½	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	67½
[illegible]	Del. & H. C. Co.	118	300	do	67½
10	Penn. Coal Co.	111	200	do	67½
[illegible]	Cum. Coal Pref.	11½	200	do	67
[illegible]	Pac. Mail St. Co.	120	100	do	67
[illegible]	do	120½	100	do	67½
[illegible]	do	120½	[illegible]	Chic. & Rock I. R.	80
[illegible]	do	120½	100	do	80½
[illegible]	N. Y. Cent. R.	103½	300	do	80½
400	do	103½	300	do	80½
[illegible]	Har. & St. Jo. Rr.	50			

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103½	100	Harlem Railroad	21
400	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	103½	200	do	21½
5,000	U. S. Dem. N's	125½	75	do	21½
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	[illegible]	100	Harlem R. Pref.	49
3,000	Missouri St. 6s	52	100	do	49½
[illegible]	Mo. 6s iss. to Han. and St. Jo.	75	200	Reading R. R.	75½
2,000	Erie R. 1st M. B.	116	450	Mich. Cen. R.	89½
5,000	Chi. & N. W. Ass't. B.	57½	100	do	88½
20,000	Amer. Gold	132	600	M. So. & N. I. R.	41
5,000	do	132	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	84½
4,000	do	132	400	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	77½
120	Pa. Mail St. Co.	121	300	do	77½
150	do	121½	25	Clev. & Pitts. R.	40½
100	do	121	200	do	40½
100	do	121½	50	do	40½
100	do	121½	300	Gal. & Chic. R.	83½
50	do	122	100	do	83½
[illegible]	Penn. Coal Co.	112	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	67½
50	N. Y. Central R.	103½	100	do	67½
[illegible]	Erie Railway	63½	400	do	68
500	Erie R. Pref.	91½	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	81
100	do	91	225	Pitts., F. W. & C. R.	54
200	do	91	25	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	88
100	Hudson Riv. R.	76¾	50	do	88½
300	do	76	25	Nor. & Wor. R.	72

MONDAY, Nov. 17—P. M.

At the hour of writing this report, the exact sum total of offers at Washington to-day for the Loan of $10,000,000 in 7-30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds, two years to run from 1st October, ult., was not known, as it probably will be before this paper goes to press. But the belief is that over [illegible] was tendered to the Government by the Cities of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington, at rates closely approximating to the market value of the same Stock heretofore issued—for the most part by subscriptions at par. This fact demonstrates the continued high confidence reposed in the Public Credit, while it leaves no doubt of the ability of the Government to command ample means to prosecute the war against the integrity of the Union to a successful conclusion.

The latest private telegrams to parties interested as bidders in Wall-street fix the minimum successful offers at the rate of 103.05 ₩ cent., and the maximum from 103.62 to 104 ₩ cent. The offers were so numerous that some doubt was felt as to what portion of the sums bid for at 103.05 ₩ cent., understood in all to be about $4,500,000 in amount, would be awarded. One of the dispatches assumed that over $12,000,000 had been bid for above this figure, leaving only about 20 ₩ cent. to be awarded on the five and a half millions. Another telegraphic authority estimates 40 ₩ cent., and still another 50 ₩ cent. It seems quite certain, however, that from $11,000,000 to $12,000,000 at rates over, and from $1,500,000 to $2,500,000 at the rate of 103.05 ₩ cent. will be awarded.

This result, both in the gross amount offered for and the average rate of award, would have been still more remarkable had the Secretary sought to increase the offering by the usual nominal earnest Money or Security of 1 ₩ cent. upon the sums bid for. Believing, however, that he could command sufficient competition from the strongest parties in the country by placing the Security at 10 ₩ cent., he adopted this change in the practice of the Department. Again, without waiting for the award of the Loan, he accepted last week an advance to nearly the whole sum advertised from the Associated Banks of New-*York, Boston and Philadelphia, and thus, so far as* New-York is concerned, gave a sudden, though unintentional, sharp turn to the Money market, which not only operated directly against the buoyancy of the demand for his Loan, but incidentally developed a scarcity of United States Notes of Circulation at the Money centre of the country, which is directly at variance with the popular opinion of a redundant currency. The Banks were not able to make the advance referred to without nearly exhausting their own reserves of these Notes, although the present aggregate Circulation is about two hundred millions of dollars.

Out of this last circumstance, however, is likely to grow the practical good of disabusing the public mind of the impression that the want of National Currency to take the place of the Gold and Silver, virtually transformed into merchandise by the act of the general suspension of specie payments by all the Banks of the country last Winter, has already been supplied. The Secretary can now go on to exhaust the remainder of his present authority to issue United States Notes of lawful tender before the meeting of Congress, and then advise that body, if the members fresh from their homes in the North and West are not already satisfied of the fact, that the field for profitable, judicious and popular circulation is still open, and that the Money markets of the country, as well as the operations of the Treasury in its negotiations of the Public Stocks, into which this Currency is made convertible, are more likely to be embarrassed by a sudden change of policy than by freely responding to the demands of trade by a further issue of United States Notes. Such might not be the self-evident argument were the slightest prospect held out, or the smallest degree of confidence felt in the ability of the Banks to return to specie payments before or within six or twelve months after the termination of the War. But such is not the case, and the next best Currency to Gold and Silver, as well in the favor of the People as for the disbursements and negotiations of the Government, is that of United States Notes of lawful tender, and of uniform value from one extreme of the loyal States to the other. In the financial system of the Treasury it is the only present alternative. The Currency of the State Banks, properly secured as in New-York, New-England and some of the other States, could not be had for Army purposes if desired. This Circulation is already fully employed, and could not be safely increased, except on the pledge of United States Stocks, which would be simply to transfer to the Banks the profit of a vast amount of paper circulated free of interest, from the Government of the United States, *which now enjoys this great advantage.*

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 15, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 8:

Increase in Loans	$2,066,166
Increase in Specie	554,180
Increase in Circulation	108,131
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,894,650

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 16, 1861.	Nov. 15, 1862.	Nov. 8, 1862.
Capital	$69,050,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans	127,308,635	178,766,683	176,700,515
Specie	41,461,622	39,348,947	38,794,768
Circulation	8,799,675	9,840,991	9,732,860
Gross Deposits	120,604,781	202,148,942	201,675,457
Exchanged	10,390,177	38,062,338	35,715,803
Undrawn	110,214,604	164,086,604	165,959,654
In Sub-Treasury	8,182,192	16,526,296	7,474,920

The discrepancy in the Bank return between an increased line of Loans and Discounts, and a decreased line of Deposits, no doubt grows out of the advances made last week to the Government, as the private Loans, as well as the private Deposits, are understood to be lower than on the previous report.

There is an easier supply of Money to-day at 6 ₩ cent. from Banks, and some of the leading Brokers are favored at 5 ₩ cent. by outside lenders on Government security. The demand is good in Stock circles. There is a continued scarcity of United States Notes of lawful tender, and an order from the West to-day, though for no very large sum, could not be supplied until after application had been made to some half-dozen or more of the leading Banks on the Street. The Notes paid into the Sub-Treasury last week were generally of the highest denominations, not fit for employment in paying off the Army, and the consequence is the balance in the office here continues more than double that of last Monday. Exchange on London for the *Scotia* opens at 146 @146½ ₩ cent. first-class Bankers' bills.

The rain-storm delayed communication by telegraph with Washington after 1 o'clock to-day, and there was considerable suspense among the leading houses on the Street, who bid heavily for the 7.30 ₩ cents, to learn the awards. The only points made known up to 3½ o'clock were that the gross amount of offers would probably reach about $30,000,000, and that the minimum offers likely to succeed were not *below* 103.5 ₩ cent. At a later hour came a dispatch that twelve millions were bid for *above* this rate.

The following are the parties to the large bid [of] Messrs. MORRIS KETCHUM & SON at 103.5 ₩ cent.

The Union Bank	$600,000	Chas. G. Clark	$25,000
Grant & Son	200,000	A. A. Robinson	2,500
J. P. Morgan & Co.	500,000	Ketchum, Son & Co.	500,000
R. S. Ely	100,000	City Bank, Hart.	20,000
Nash Mossman	50,000	G. F. Davis	10,000
T. P. Codding[illegible]	20,000	Robt. Buell & Son	20,000
W. P. Isham	20,000	State Bank, Conn.	50,000
Samuel Titus	10,000	Hartford Bank, Conn.	6,000
John P. Coffin	10,000	Merch. & Manf., Hart.	60,000
L. W. Jerome	120,000	Bank of Hartford	10,000
R. L. Lord	100,000	North American Fire.	15,000
S. & C. H. Isham	20,000	Howe, Mather & Co.	85,000
Atlantic Mutual	100,000	Society for Savings	20,000
Mechanics' Associat'n	50,000	Deep River Bank	10,000
M. M. Freeman	15,000	Saugatuck Bank	20,000
John F. Huntingdon	500	Pequonock Bank	25,000
Dry Dock Savings	15,000	Connecticut Bank	20,000
R. P. Spencer	10,000	P. C. Calhoun	10,000
Benj. Nathan	100,000	Farmers' Bank	20,000
C. R. Robert	50,000	John W. Leeds	20,000
W. H. Tillinghast	20,000	Iron Bank, Conn.	20,000
T. Ketcham & Co.	100,000	Springfield B'k, Mass.	32,000
E. Bement	20,000	Merch. Bank, Mass.	25,000
DeLannay, Clark & Co.	100,000	Glens Falls Bank	30,000
Mason Thompson	10,000	Essex Bank, N. J.	20,000
C. A. Meigs & Son	10,000	Lafayette Bk., Co., Cin.	20,000
John T. Phelps	50,000	Harrison & Hooper	40,000
A. W. Greenleaf & Co.	100,000	Bk. Commerce, Clev.	100,000
A. G. Jerome & Co.	100,000	Henry Wick & Co.	10,000
George Opdyke	20,000	Brothers McKim, Balt.	60,000
Morris Ketchum	50,000	Bush & Howard	10,000
Total			$4,800,000

The following bids were also made through KETCHUM, SON & CO.

The United States Trust Co., N. Y.	$100,000 at 102 @1.100
Ansonia Bank, Ansonia, Conn.	15,000 at 101
Waterbury Bank, Waterbury, Conn.	25,000 at 102.@1.100
M. M. Freeman, New-York	60,000 at 102

The Stock Exchange *dealings opened early* in the day with an *improved demand for the Railway Shares*, and a firm feeling on the official list generally. This feeling prevailed through the day, and a large business was done at both sessions of the Board—the afternoon printed sales showing an improvement of 1@1½ ₩ cent. on the latest transactions on the Railways and Pacific Mail, and ½@¾ ₩ cent. on the 6 ₩ cents of Missouri and Tennessee. At the outset Gold Coin was ¼@⅜ ₩ cent. higher than at the close on Saturday, but the price returned to 131⅞@132 ₩ cent. The Government Securities were offered in very moderate sums, and prices were steady, including 104@104¼ ₩ cent. for the 7.30 ₩ cents, notwithstanding the large award of this Stock expected from Washington at a lower average figure. The Railway Bonds were in good request, and the bidding, in the main, higher than on Saturday. For Pacific Mail Shares there was a large inquiry, and the whole rise is 3 ₩ cent. since Saturday, and 5 ₩ cent. on the lowest sales of last week.

Late in the day, the dealings continued animated, and at 4½ o'clock the prices were about as follows, compared with the last quotations of Saturday:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103½	103½	N. Y. Central	102¾	103¾
U. S. 6s, 1874	91½	91½	Erie Common	61½	63½
Treas. 7.30 ₩ cts.	104¼	104	Erie Preferred	90½	90¾
U.S. Cus. Notes	125½	125½	Hudson	74	76
Missouri	52½	51½	Mich. Central	87½	89½
Tennessee	53½	53½	Mich. Southern	39½	40½
Pacific	119½	122	Illinois Central	76	77
Panama	155	155	Toledo	66½	67½
Rock Island	80	80½	Pittsburgh	39½	40½
Galena	81½	83½	Mich. Guarant'd	82½	84
Harlem	19½	21	Gold	132	131⅞

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	101½	Broadway	140
Manhattan	122	American Exchange	94½
Merchants'	102	Hanover	87½
Mechanics'	105	Irving	75
Union	105½	Grocers'	90
National	96½	Shoe & Leather	101
Merchants' Exchange	98	St. Nicholas	92
State of New-York	96	Marine	115
Commerce	97½	Importers' & Traders'	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which are mostly higher than on Saturday:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	St. Louis Alt. & T.H. lsts	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	105½	T. H. & A. 2ds pref.	76½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	112	L. C. & Mil. L. G. lsts	26½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	113	Chi. & N. W. G. B. Ex.	96
Erie firsts, '68	116½	Chi. & N. W. [illegible]	98
Erie seconds, '79	110	Chi. & N. W. first Ass.	57½
Erie thirds, '83	108	Chi. & N. W. seconds	30½
Erie fourths, '80	100	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	49
Erie fifths, '88	98	Lack. & W. Bonds	107½
Buff., N. Y. & E. firsts '77	98½	Del. Lack. & West. lsts	112
Hudson firsts, '69	110	Del. Lack. & West. 2ds	100
Hudson 2ds, s. f. '85	111½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	97
Hudson thirds, '75	100	Tol. & Wab. seconds	80½
Hudson, con. '67	98	Mil. & P. du Chien lsts	102½
Harlem firsts, '69-'72	109½	Gal. & Chi. firsts	106
Harlem seconds, '68	102	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext'd	100
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Chi. & R. I. firsts	100
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	108	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103½
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8s '82	117½	N. J. Cen. seconds	105
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8₩c. lst	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. lsts	104½
Mich. So. 7₩c. seconds	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	91
N. Ind. & Goshen Line	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	60½
Mch. So. & N. Ind. s.f.	103½	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	107½	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	73½

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $883,293 26, including for Customs $116,000; payments, $1,413,569 90; balance, $15,996,020 04.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Nov. 15.	LOANS. Nov. 8.	SPECIE. Nov. 15.	SPECIE. Nov. 8.
Bk. of New-York	6,846,797	6,560,654	1,737,669	1,713,816
Manhattan Co.	6,473,346	[illegible]	2,336,430	2,329,418
Merchants' Bank	7,926,689	7,634,975	2,183,680	2,048,117
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	633,773
Union Bank	4,304,722	4,284,325	2,645,706	2,531,472
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	4,678,441	4,450,640	947,945	853,614
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bank	2,467,493	[illegible]	[illegible]	212,387
Fulton Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,818,387	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,834,128	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	480,868	487,166	384,501	[illegible]
Leather Man. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,276,860	1,413,398	220,386	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Exchange Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,607,838	2,601,812
Bk. of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	4,407,174	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	2,788,756	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	1,641,475	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,675,206	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	1,057,480	[illegible]	108,798	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of N. Am.	1,883,776	2,081,187	193,318	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizen's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Lea. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Com'wealth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	152,587	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	[illegible]	297,398	1,600,900	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	126,700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	217,500	220,000	2,414,067	[illegible]
Park Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	13,223,608	13,047,301
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	84,667	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	45,697	43,414	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	701,627	[illegible]
East River Bank	116,863	119,360	343,615	[illegible]
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	8,823	8,711	1,271,462	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	186,289	186,703	270,319	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	172,698	172,882	462,977	435,971
Bull's Head Bank	135,106	132,474	605,097	505,800
N. Y. County Bank	117,904	118,123	410,713	405,133
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Increase	$108,131	Decrease	$1,894,650

FINANCIAL.

OPINION.

FOR THE PRESIDENT

AND

DIRECTORS

OF THE MILWAUKEE

AND

MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

To a proper understanding of the complicated litigations about the affairs of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, a brief statement of facts seems necessary.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, which has figured so extensively and so disgracefully in the money markets of the country, was incorporated April 2, 1852, with capital s of $4,000,000, for the *sincere purpose* of constructing a railroad from the *city of Milwaukee to the village of La Crosse.* Various modifications have been made in its charter not material to be noticed here; and it has united with and swallowed up other corporations, but finally completed its line of road, and put it in operation, as a continuous, through route from *Milwaukee to La Crosse.* The road between La Crosse and Portage is known as the Western Division or Land Grant End; and from Portage to Milwaukee as the Eastern Division. The Charter authorized the Company to borrow any sums of money, at any rate of interest that might be agreed upon; "and to make, execute and deliver all necessary writings, notes, bonds, mortgages or other papers and securities, in amount and kind as may be deemed expedient by said corporation, in consideration of any such loan or in discharge of any liabilities that it may incur in the construction, repair, equipment or running of said road; and the powers of the said corporation for the purposes aforesaid, and for all purposes necessary to carrying out the object of said company, namely, the construction of a railroad from and to the points aforesaid, are hereby ratified and confirmed: and the contracts and official acts of said company declared binding in law and equity upon said corporation and upon all other parties to such contract."

The first mortgage executed by the Company was to one Palmer, as Trustee, and covered the eastern division, or the road from Milwaukee to Portage, together with the rolling stock and franchises of said Company pertaining to said eastern division; another mortgage or mortgages to the City of Milwaukee on the eastern division; and then what is usually called the second mortgage to Bronson & Soutter, for $1,000,000. The western division was incumbered by a mortgage to Bronson, Soutter & Knapp, which last mortgage (commonly known as the Land Grant Mortgage) conveyed the rolling stock and franchises of said Company *pertaining to said western division*, and "all and singular the lands granted or intended to be granted to said Railroad Company, under or by virtue of the act of Congress and the act of the Legislature of Wisconsin;" mentioned in said mortgage, being one million acres; and this mortgage is understood *to make the lands the primary fund to be first applied in satisfaction of the debt secured by the mortgage.* There is also the Helfenstien mortgage on the western division, in process of foreclosure in the State Court. Then follows the Barnes mortgage, dated the 21st day of June, A. D. 1858, and the supplementary mortgage to Barnes, of Aug. 11, 1858. These Barnes mortgages constitute one incumbrance, and spoken of together, are called the *"third mortgage," and convey the entire railroad from Milwaukee to La Crosse, together with all the rolling stock, and all the rights, privileges and franchises of the company, its stock, choses in action, and every species of property, real, personal and mixed,* subject to all prior legal liens and incumbrances thereon. The third mortgage was foreclosed by advertisement and public sale, on the 21st of May, 1859. Barnes, the trustee, became the purchaser, and he and his associates organized the Milwaukie and Minnesota Railroad Company under the provisions of our State law, in that behalf, which I shall hereafter refer to. A suit was commenced in the United States District Court to foreclose the Bronson and Soutter mortgage on the eastern division, which terminated in a decree in said court fixing the amount of said mortgage at $500,000 and interest, from which the trustees appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. A foreclosure suit was also commenced in said District Court to foreclose the Bronson, Soutter and Knapp mortgage on the lands and western division, which resulted in a decree adjusting the amount due on said mortgage, and ordering sale of the premises conveyed thereby, which decree contains the following provision: "And it is further ordered by the court that the said described lands granted by the United States, *be first sold*; and if the proceeds of the sale thereof shall be sufficient to pay and discharge the said sum of $[illegible] 84, and interest from this date and costs, or if the said sum be released or satisfied, or paid into court, further proceedings under this decree *shall be then stayed.*"

From this decree the Helfenstien interest has taken an appeal, which is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. No supersedeas was obtained, however, and a sale was had on the 2d day of October, 1862, at which the million acres of land were struck off by the marshal at $100,000; and the road, rolling stock, and franchises covered by the mortgage were struck off at $1,700,000; and a confirmation of this sale was sought at a special term of said court in October. The judge declined to act upon the motion to confirm the sale, on account of doubt as to the regularity of the term; but delivered an opinion *to the effect that in January next he would set aside the sale of the lands and confirm the* sale of the road covered by the mortgage at $1,700,000.

The litigation on the eastern division having been compromised, all the judgment creditors, of any considerable amount, having been arranged with, or provided for, the land grant interest is now the only obstacle to a complete arrangement which would continue the road entire, under the control of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company; subject to the incumbrances thereon, which were prior to the third mortgage.

I.

The first important inquiry is as to the validity of your organization, known as the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company; and of this, in my opinion, there is no doubt whatever.

A general railroad act, passed in October, 1856, clearly authorized the company to execute the third mortgage; and, provided, that "in case of any sale of any railroad, or railroads, or any part thereof, constructed or in process of construction by any railroad company, or of by virtue of [illegible] the franchises of the company, [illegible] from the corporation, [illegible] acquire every franchise upon a part only of [illegible] of such sale, if the foreclosure of the mortgage [illegible], it ceased, [illegible], and the purchaser acquired all the rights of the old company; that is, the purchaser became the owner of the entire road, rolling stock, property, and franchises, subject only to such incumbrances thereon as were prior to the date of the mortgage foreclosed; and acquired among others, the right to redeem said railroad property and franchises from all such prior incumbrances; and the foreclosure itself, by the provisions of our Statutes, extinguished all subsequent incumbrances.

It has been settled, after full consideration, and reaffirmed by our Supreme Court, thereby becoming a rule of property in this State obligatory upon the Federal Courts, that the purchaser at any judicial sale succeeds to the rights of the debtor in the property sold, and may redeem from any other lien creditor, *whether prior or subsequent to the lien enforced by the sale.* (Murphy vs. Farwell, 9 Wis., 102; Allen vs. Case, 12 Wis., 331.)

The foreclosure of this mortgage was conducted by E. G. Ryan, Esq., by common consent the ablest lawyer in our State, and among the first in the United States; every step was carefully considered; the aid of the Legislature invoked, and granted in Chap. 10 of the Laws of 1859, to remove any doubt that might exist, and make the foreclosure by advertisement, and purchase by the trustee, regular and legal. I have many times, and when I was retained to resist and overthrow it, examined the details of this foreclosure; and I have never discovered, nor heard suggested from any source whatever, any substantial objection thereto.

If there existed before the slightest doubt, it was removed by an act of our Legislature of last Winter, recognizing the existence of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company as a corporation, and by continuing provision, making it the duty of the Governor to appoint annually three Commissioners to conduct its corporate elections. Much less satisfactory provisions have been held by the Courts to confer a corporate capacity where it did not before exist. (Town of Paulet vs. Clark, 9 Cranch, 292.)

For these reasons I have no hesitation in advising that the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company is a legal corporation under the laws of the State, and has succeeded to the rights, property and franchises of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and is to-day the absolute owner of the entire line of railroad from Milwaukee to La Crosse, and all the lands, rolling stock, rights and franchises of the old company, subject to prior legal incumbrances thereon.

II.

This brings us to consider the legal position of the Land Grant foreclosure suit, and the consequences likely to result therefrom. If in their desire to grasp a large portion of this vast property, disregarding and overriding the rights and interests of all others, it shall be found that they have entirely failed, and by clutching at what did not belong to them have lost the benefit of what did, you are not called upon to regret their disappointments. There are many things in their way which make their schemes uncertain, and almost endless litigation certain.

1. Their bill for foreclosure was drawn to enforce all the provisions of their mortgage, and prayed a sale of both lands and road. Had it set forth that the company mortgaged the lands and the road, but never had or acquired any title to the lands, and asked the Court for leave to sell the road without selling the lands, a different case would have been presented; and the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company and other parties in interest would have appeared and resisted the bill, and insisted upon *the lands being first sold. But as the bill [illegible]* this, these parties made no defence and decree passed according to its prayer. This is a pit they have dug and fallen into themselves; and they must now take the decree as it is, and sell the land before they can sell the road. It is true that the learned Judge expressed a different opinion at the October term, which is subject to reconsideration by himself in January, and, if adhered to, will be reviewed in the Supreme Court of the United States. It is a thing so monstrous that a decree can be rendered in favor of one party, and executed in favor of the other, that I have no doubt of reversing the Judge's opinion, either before himself or the appellate Court. It is matter *not of form*, but of *substantial right*, which can be insisted upon by all subsequent creditors who have liens upon the road, but not upon the lands, that the lands shall be first sold; *and sold* means more than offered for sale—*an absolute transfer*, the avails thereof to be applied to the incumbrance. Take the ordinary case of foreclosure bill against mortgagor and his subsequent separate grantees, where the rule undoubtedly is, that the lands must be sold in the inverse order of alienation. Now, would it be contended for a moment that a decree, ordering the sale in such inverse order, would be satisfied by *merely offering* the lands for sale in the order directed, and that the Court could subsequently confirm the sale ordered to be made last, *leaving the other property unsold*, or, what is the same thing, the sale unconfirmed? The sale ordered by the decree is a legal, complete transfer of the property to some purchaser, the avails of which can be applied to extinguish the incumbrance; and nothing short of this will satisfy the decree. I do not say that the lands must be sold, and the sale confirmed, before the road could be offered for sale; but undoubtedly the sale of the lands must be confirmed before a sale of the road can be; because the sale is not complete, or is, in law, no sale, until a confirmation. Nor are the apprehensions well founded that we must await the slow process of an appeal. An appeal is clearly *not* our remedy. We claim the lands should be first sold; and the decree is in our favor. If we were to appeal from it, the Supreme Court could do nothing for us but affirm the decree; and then we should be precisely where we now are. We must apply to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus* to compel the execution of the decree as it is enrolled.

In Stafford *vs.* Union Bank, (17 Howard 275,) an appeal had been taken by the defendants to the Supreme Court from the United States District Court for Texas, in a foreclosure case; and pending the appeal (*supersedeas* not having been legally obtained) the Supreme Court, by *mandamus*, compelled the District Court to execute its decree. The principle of this case is applicable to ours; and if the Court below refuses to carry its decree into effect, in whole or in part, a *mandamus* will compel an execution of the decree. The learned Judge, who has no disposition to delay any of the parties in obtaining their just rights, would stipulate to aid an early hearing in the Supreme Court, and it can probably be disposed of in the ensuing term.

2. It is said that the Company, never having acquired title to the lands, a sale of them can not be made; and if the sale of the road is made to depend upon a prior sale of the lands, their decree is worthless to them. This may all be true, but the difficulty is, they have made no such case by their bill. Their bill was drawn upon the theory that the Company did own the lands, or had the right to mortgage them, and asked for a decree ordering the sale of the lands. This being satisfactory to the defendants, they did not appear; and the bill was taken as confessed. The Court must take the case as the parties make it in their pleadings. A decree cannot be based upon the extra-judicial, popular knowledge of facts by the Judge; much less can it be disregarded upon such consideration, after it has been rendered by the Court. I am not concerned to point out what may be their remedy; but certain it is, that they must take the proper steps to get rid of the decree, or it must be executed as it is. There is undoubtedly an inherent difficulty in their way, in attempting to sell a mere speculation. As the Court say in Caldwell *vs.* Taggart, (4 Pet. 202,) "It is not enough that a court of equity causes nothing but the interests of the proper party to change owners. Its decree should terminate, and not instigate litigation. Its sales should tempt men to sober investment, and not to wild speculation. Its process should act upon known and definite interests, and not upon such as admit of no medium of estimation. It has the means of reducing every right to certainty and precision, and is therefore bound to employ those means in the exercise of its jurisdiction." But their bill does not disclose the difficulties of their case, nor state the facts upon which the Court can grant them relief. Their mistake was at the outset, and they must retrace their steps. This may cost them a long journey, and you who have been litigating so many years for your rights, can sympathize with them.

III.

But, conceding, for the present, that the sale of the road will be confirmed in January without the sale *of the lands; and that there is no remedy by appeal or mandamus, what do they obtain by their sale?* This brings us to a very important part of this discussion. Their mortgage conveyed the Western Division, "and also all and singular the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said railroad company of every kind and description relating to said road"—that is, relating to said *Western division.* The purchaser acquires just what was mortgaged, the Western Division, and the right to use, operate and enjoy it in the same way that it could have been used, operated and enjoyed by the company, had the mortgage not been given. I have already stated that the company was incorporated to build, and did build and put in operation, a continuous line of railway connecting the Mississippi River with the Sea of Michigan; and every man who subscribed and paid for stock, and the far greater number, who, under strong temptation, stole their stock, did so upon the assurance of the Legislature that the road was to be one, and to be operated as one great link in the communication between the Eastern and Western States. And every holder of a bond secured by a mortgage on any part of the road, holds his security [illegible] as other [illegible] that the road [illegible] the purchasers of [illegible] cannot acquire any other or different rights concerning it, by authority or otherwise than [illegible] Company had. Therefore, the [illegible] scheme of these purchasers to take possession of the Western Division, separating its interests entirely from the Eastern Division, and uniting its operations with what is called the Milwaukee and Western Railroad Company, of which the existence is questioned, and whose right to the railroad it is occupying is under litigation, can be arrested by the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, or any other person interested, by filing a bill in equity for that purpose.

IV.

The right of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company to redeem from this sale, under our general railroad law, or the judgments it owns, and which are not foreclosed in this suit, if the sale shall be held valid, need not be argued here; as that is a question that will arise only in the improbable, I think impossible event, of the sale's being held valid. Should it ever become necessary to redeem from this sale, the remedy will be all the more interesting for starting up unheard-of till the precious moment, to shake them out of what they regard a secure possession.

V.

Selah Chamberlain makes claim to a considerable amount. The evidence you have prepared tends strongly to show that he has no just claim even upon the old company; but however this may be, he is at most a creditor at large of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and is therefore but one of a "noble army of martyrs," who hold unsecured debts against this insolvent corporation. The only way he could claim to have any lien upon the road would be by virtue of his lease or judgment; and both have been declared fraudulent and absolutely null and void by the Court in which the judgment was rendered. This adjudication having been made in a suit to which both Chamberlain and the old company were parties, is, I think, *res adjudicata*, as between Chamberlain and your company, a corporation of the creditors of the old company. But whether this would be so held or not, the evidence on which the Court found the fact, that the judgment and lease were confessed and given with intent to hinder, delay and defraud the creditors of the company, can be taken again, and would lead to the same conclusion. The Chamberlain claim is not, therefore, entitled to the slightest consideration in any arrangement among the *lien* creditors of the old company.

In conclusion, then, there are many things of encouragement to you, and discouragement to your opponents, plainly discernible in the present confused condition of all that relates to this business.

First, The undoubted legal existence and rights of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company make it the central point for negotiations and arrangements.

Second, The position of your opponents, the Land Grant bondholders, assures them of nothing but litigation. If they succeed in all the litigation before them, and maintain their sale, they take nothing but the right to operate their road as auxiliary to yours, and even that right, if it is worth $1,700,000, may be taken away by your redeeming.

MAT. H. CARPENTER, Counsellor-at-law.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 6, 1862.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 17, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 15 bbls. Ashes, 38,198 bbls. *Flour, 720 bbls.* and 1,100 bags Corn Meal, *131,004 bushels Wheat, 168,605 bushels Corn,* 2,236 bushels Barley, 28,012 bushels Oats, 770 bushels Malt, 5,846 pkgs. Provisions, and 884 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in request, at [illegible] for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio was in good demand, and [illegible] bags were sold at 31c.@32c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been less active to-day, owing partly to the very high prices asked. Middlings are now held firmly at 65c. ₩ lb. Sales [illegible] bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been plenty and heavy to-day. The demand has been moderate for all other than shipping brands of extra State, the inquiry for which has been good though at drooping prices. The reported sales since our last add up 16,700 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 60@$5 75; poor to choice extra State at $5 85@$6 20, chiefly at $5 90@$6 10; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 60@$5 75; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 90@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 [illegible] ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 60 @$5 75
Extra State	5 85 @ 6 20
Superfine Western	5 60 @ 5 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 90 @ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 05 @ 6 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 35 @ 7 25
Extra Genesee	6 35 @ 8 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 45 @10 00

Southern Flour is quiet, at previous rates; sales 1,000 bbls., at $6 80@$6 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., $7@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues depressed. Sales 550 bbls. Extra, at $5 90@$8 00 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request at $4 25@$5 75 [illegible] for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in good demand, at $3 70 for Jersey, $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 750 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in rather more demand, mainly for export. Prices of Winter have been quoted heavy; of Spring, pretty well supported. The market closed irregularly. The reported sales since our last add up 228,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 50@$1 60; Amber Western, at $1 42@$1 45; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 37@$1 41; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 31@$1 35; Milwaukee Club, at $1 22@$1 30; Chicago Spring, at $1 16@$1 23; Amber State at $1 [illegible]; and Amber Kentucky at $1 42 ₩ bushel. Corn is in more demand, at firmer rates; sales, since our last, 112,000 bushels, at 60c.@70½c., chiefly at [illegible] for shipping Mixed Western; 64c.@68c. for Eastern Mixed, &c.; [illegible] for unsound; 70c.@72c. for Yellow Western, ₩ bushel. Rye rules quiet at [illegible] according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canada, at 67c.@68c.; Western, at 67c.@68c.; and State, at 68c.@69c. ₩ bushel. Barley is in request, at $1 30@$1 35 ₩ bushel. Sales 2,000 bushels Barley Malt, 1,000 bushels [illegible] at $1 35 ₩ bushel.

The total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain from all sources except [illegible], Chicago, from the 1st of January to Nov. 10, in each of the last five years, has been as follows:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
1st	120,590	61,288	156,287	338,320	[illegible]
2d	176,540	79,291	231,852	409,107	435,763
3d	177,638	[illegible]	[illegible]	414,296	[illegible]
4th	147,623	84,971	321,288	344,615	409,218
5th	[illegible]	126,776	241,665	383,386	[illegible]
6th	160,654	133,268	288,139	372,599	429,662
7th	175,663	173,847	263,601	308,791	456,063
8th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9th	190,080	101,268	131,996	338,051	397,414
10th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11th	127,772	77,722	481,498	478,211	[illegible]
12th	[illegible]	162,185	[illegible]	284,041	159,958
13th	172,443	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14th	330,184	181,914	442,743	296,470	318,579
15th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16th	210,759	163,945	529,977	452,712	[illegible]
17th	478,682	155,433	514,884	613,839	353,251
18th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19th	493,612	228,303	677,383	984,538	1,027,894
20th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21st	397,988	479,887	827,349	1,035,405	[illegible]
22d	397,976	514,634	675,103	1,325,166	[illegible]
23d	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24th	995,474	260,796	675,512	1,097,967	2,577,262
25th	1,171,361	274,941	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26th	[illegible]	282,421	[illegible]	1,124,[illegible]	[illegible]
27th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

METALS—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been [illegible]

TALLOW—Sales [illegible]

[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, [illegible]

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and if used will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CAMILLE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—NO REST FOR THE WICKED—COLLEEN BAWN—[illegible].

WALLACK'S—CENTRAL PARK.

WINTER GARDEN—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—[illegible]—THE IRISH TIGER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE GOLDEN EGG—WHERE DID THE MONEY COME FROM?

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—FIDELIO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ESQUIMAUX FAMILY—COM. NUTT, [illegible], and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVRETTE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF [illegible]—No. 585 Broadway—[illegible].

PALACE OF MUSIC—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

IRVING HALL—GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ—GRAND CONCERT.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. [illegible] Broadway.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—No. 659 Broadway—BANVARD'S SEA OF GALILEE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Army of the Potomac, it will be seen by our dispatches, is again on the move—not toward Richmond by way of Gordonsville, but toward Richmond by way of Fredericksburgh. In other words, the base of operations has been changed to Aquia Creek, and the advance is to be made along the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad. A glance at a map of the country north of Richmond will be sufficient to convince any one of the propriety of this movement. Fredericksburgh is nearer to Richmond than Gordonsville, and will be occupied without a battle. This change in the programme, our Washington correspondent informs us, was known in Richmond twelve hours before our army commenced to move,—so there can be no impropriety in announcing it to the loyal North.

Gen. BURNSIDE has officially informed the War Department that no resignations of officers in the old army of McCLELLAN have been tendered, and that everything is going on as smoothly as could be expected.

The statements that Gen. FREMONT is to be assigned to the defence of Washington are emphatically denied by his friends.

The St. Louis *News*, of Nov. 14, says: "The movements on the river and on land in the West indicate that a movement of considerable importance in the Southwest is about to be made. It is not yet given out what the exact character of the movement is to be; but its *object* is pretty generally understood, and heartily approved, throughout the West. The rebels themselves have had wind of it for at least ten days past. They announce it as an intended expedition against Vicksburgh, designed to reduce that place and reopen the Mississippi to New-Orleans. They are therefore exerting themselves to the utmost to meet us there, and make a desperate resistance. It is reported that nearly all the rebel forces lately in Arkansas have been withdrawn east of the Mississippi, and stationed near Vicksburgh; and the disappearance of the enemy recently in front of Gen. SCHOFIELD in Northwestern Arkansas gives color to this conjecture. It is probable, also, that they will abandon all Northern Mississippi, and withdraw the larger part of their army now in front of Gen. GRANT, to reinforce their forces at Vicksburgh. Should Vicksburgh prove to be the point of contest, the work will be no child's play. The rebels will have not less than 60,000 men massed to defend it; and it is certain they will defend it with desperation. What the strength of our forces will be we are not prepared to say; but one thing is certain—if the object of the movement is to capture Vicksburgh, it will be accomplished."

The latest accounts from Nashville represent Gen. ROSECRANS as awaiting the completion of repairs to the railroad between that city and Louisville, so that the regular receipt of supplies can be assured. He says that he will not move for popular effect. War is a business, and must be conducted properly or not at all. A very stringent general order has been issued touching soldiers who surrender themselves that they may be paroled and sent home. Gen. ROSECRANS has determined to send all such to Camp Chase with night-caps on their heads, after exhibiting them ignominiously on dress parade. While at Bowling Green, Gen. ROSECRANS made a brief speech to Gen. ROUSSEAU'S Division, to the effect that he had accepted his new command with the purpose of making war upon the rebels.

Major KINNEY, of Col. SHANKS' Kentucky Regiment, made an attack upon a guerrilla camp in the neighborhood of Calhoun, on the night of Nov. 7. He completely surprised the rebels, killed one, wounded one, whom he took prisoner, and the rest retreated precipitately, making their escape. The company returned to camp, having captured twenty-five horses, saddles, bridles, caps, boots, shoes and various other articles which the rebels had doubtless stolen.

On Thursday last, Gen. BOYLE, who is in command at Louisville, received the following dispatch: "Col. FOSTER has again routed the guerrillas near Madisonville, Ky., killing twenty-five, and taking sixty prisoners, including four commissioned officers, seventy-five horses, and a large number of arms and other property. FOSTER is still after them."

Gen. [illegible], it is understood, has been ordered to the command of the army at Helena. This looks like work.

The expeditions of Gen. MILROY to Huntersville, Monterey, Franklin and through the counties of Pocahontas, Bath, Highland and Pendleton, Western Virginia, have been entirely successful. He captured Major WILLIAM HARNESS, Capt. [illegible], Capt. [illegible], the notorious CARR, and

[illegible] engine is now clear of rebels. The small pox is reported to be raging at Staunton and in the surrounding country.

An enthusiastic Union demonstration took place in Memphis, on Nov. 7.

A correspondent at Beaufort, S. C., writes that there was heavy frost there on the nights of the 8th and 9th of November. This gives hope of a cessation of yellow fever. On the 9th there was a rumor at Beaufort that Charleston had been illuminated, and four hundred guns fired, by way of rejoicing over English recognition.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Democratic wings met yesterday afternoon. They came to terms. The nomination for the Comptroller is left with Tammany, and that for the Corporation Counsel with Mozart. Mozart is to have one-third of the Comptroller's patronage. The Aldermanic squabble is left for settlement at the Primaries.

The Republican Aldermanic Conventions met last night. The results are printed elsewhere.

Gen. BANKS has declined the public reception tendered himself and lady by his legion of friends and admirers in New-York. The committee have decided in lieu of the reception, to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the high esteem in which the public services of Gen. BANKS are held by the people of New-York. Messrs. Charles A. Peabody, Moses Taylor, R. H. McCurdy, Charles Gould, Chas. H. Marshall and A. J. H. Duganne have been selected to prepare the resolutions.

The Board of Aldermen were without a quorum at their meeting yesterday noon, and adjourned without date—Alderman MITCHELL having suddenly lost a son by diphtheria, on Sunday afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A report was adopted in favor of increasing the wages of the caulkers and laborers in the Croton Department respectively to $2 and $1 75 per day. A resolution to increase the bounty for enlistments to $200, was laid over. The Board concurred, by 18 to 2, to tender the hospitalities of the City to Gen. McCLELLAN. The Comptroller's financial statement for last week showed a balance of $1,601,200 26 in the City Treasury on last Saturday. The Sisters of Charity in charge of the St. Joseph's Hospital were voted $1,000 to dispense for the necessities of the soldiers at that institution, not provided for by Government. The Board adjourned till Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The County Canvassers held their sixth meeting at noon yesterday, canvassed the returns from the Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, and then adjourned till noon to-day. They met also at 3 o'clock this afternoon as Supervisors.

The Jackson *Mississippian*, of Oct. 24, says: "There must be a million bales of cotton in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, and it is not expecting too much that half of it will be offered to the Government. The agent for the Southwest, Mr. DE BOW, is, we understand, prepared to take that quantity, and pay for it in the 8 per cent. bonds, which are nearly, if not quite, at par everywhere, and will soon be worth a premium. The rates which he is authorized to give for cotton, and for which he has obtained large quantities, were established by private competition, and are very much above what the planters subscribing to the produce loan were willing to accept a year ago. These rates vary from one to two cents, according to the security of the location."

It is authoritatively denied that Gen. MARTINDALE has preferred charges against Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

The Toronto *Leader* states a "fiscal difficulty with the Federal States," over which it wastes the usual amount of virtuous indignation, as follows: "Under an arrangement between our Government and that of Washington a mail service is performed for the latter by the Canadian ocean steamers, at a stipulated rate. At present the Federal Government owes Canada over $50,000 under this arrangement; and it proposes to liquidate the debt by a payment, at par, we presume, of its depreciated paper. We are not aware of the grounds on which the offer to liquidate a claim of the Canadian Government in a depreciated currency is made by the Washington Cabinet; but it is probable that they would allege that they receive the currency they offer in payment of the postage on the carriage of the mail matter in respect to which this claim accrues. But this would not really alter the case; for a contract between two nations to pay a certain service at a given rate is payable in gold, and cannot without a direct deviation from the agreement be paid in something worth thirty per cent. less than gold."

Eighty-one of the Ozaukee, Wisconsin, rioters who made forcible resistance to the execution of the draft have arrived at Milwaukee looking decidedly dejected and crestfallen. Mr. KEMP, the merchant who led the mob, has been set to chopping wood for the stoves in Camp Washburn.

The Messrs. ROSSIN, it is understood, are very heavy losers by the destruction of their well-known hotel in Toronto. They recently reduced the insurance on their building from $120,000 to $60,000, and now the value of the property destroyed, including the furniture, is estimated at $180,000, so that they lose at least $100,000. The accounts of the fire given in the Toronto papers show that the firemen of that city cannot hold their own when brought into competition with those in this City, for instance. Mr. M. ROSSIN, while the fire was in progress, offered twelve of them $1,000 each if they would follow his lead and operate where he was certain they could extinguish the flames. They declined the offer.

No order has yet been issued by the Government for the imprisonment of Rev. Messrs. GOODRICH, LEACOCK and FULTON, who were sent North from New-Orleans, under arrest for refusing to pray for the President of the United States, and for the present they are on parole among their friends in this City.

Gen. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., denies emphatically that he has transmitted to Washington any charges whatever against Gen. CURTIS.

The "Monitor" building at Wilmington, Del., will soon be ready for active service. Her machinery is nearly all in a condition for use, and the officers' quarters have been completed. The turret will be completed in about two weeks. The two guns for the Monitor are on the wharf, one of them, the rifled cannon, having arrived at Wilmington on Saturday. The other is to be a 15-inch gun.

An extensive lead mine has been discovered on the Shawangunk Mountain, Orange County, N. Y. The Port Jervis *Union*, of the 7th inst., says: "It is now ascertained beyond cavil or question that the mine recently opened is rich in ore of great purity, and will form a source of great wealth to the owners. The vein was struck at six feet below the surface, and has been penetrated to the depth of eight feet. The product is lead nearly pure."

Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER has written a letter declining to become a candidate for the United States Senatorship from Pennsylvania, and proposing a plan for the adjustment of the National troubles.

The following important decision has been elicited by the gentleman to whom it is addressed:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Nov. 1, 1862.

Hon. Silas Livermore, Gatlinsville, Penn.:

SIR: In reply to yours of the 27th ult., desiring to be informed on certain questions appertaining to the draft, the Secretary of War directs me to say that, when a drafted man furnishes a substitute that is accepted, the two change places. The principal is liable to another draft, if made, just as he would be if he had not been drafted at first, and the substitute is bound by the first draft of the principal, just as if he had been drafted himself. Very respectfully,

C. P. BUCKINGHAM, Brig.-Gen. and A. A. G.

Hon. WM. JAYNE, Governor of Dakotah and delegate (elect) to Congress from that Territory, arrived in Springfield (Ill.) on Friday last, having come by way of St. Paul. Gov. JAYNE states that the extent of the Indian massacres in Minnesota and Dakotah have never yet been fully estimated. He believes the number of persons killed will not fall far short of one thousand. The massacres extended over the country between Fort Abercrombie and the northern line of Iowa, a distance of not less than two hundred miles. The dead bodies of the victims of the massacre are still being found in the region desolated by the savages. The feeling among the citizens of Minnesota and Dakotah against the savage murderers is intense, and they will be satisfied with nothing less than the infliction of the fullest punishment required by law.

It is said that Col. COLBURN received a communication on Saturday from the Adjutant-General, directing him to inform Gen. BURNSIDE why he [illegible] the Army of the Potomac without permission. He replied that he had done so with the consent of Gen. McCLELLAN; that he was always considered by the General as belonging to his personal staff, and that nearly the entire bulk of orders emanating from Gen. McCLELLAN passed through his (COLBURN'S) hands, and were delivered by him. He was always recognized as an Aid of Gen. McCLELLAN. In such a capacity he left the Army of the Potomac with McCLELLAN.

The body of Mr. THEODORE MARQUEM, the insurance patrolman, who was buried under the ruins of a building at the great fire in West Houston-street, on Sunday morning last, was recovered yesterday afternoon. The search for his remains was continued, with very little intermission, on the part of his comrades—the Insurance Patrol and the members of Hose Company No. 13—for the space of twenty-four hours. It is believed that no other lives were lost, though quite a number of persons were reported severely injured.

The City Inspector reports that 344 persons died in New-York last week, 86 men and 82 women, 98 boys and 88 girls—an increase of 35 upon the mortality of the previous week, and a decrease of 68 from the mortality as compared with the corresponding week of 1861. Of the deceased 156 were children under five years of age.

A case of some importance to lessees of piers and bulkheads has just been decided at General Term of the Common Pleas. An abstract of the opinion will be found in the law column. The Broadway Railroad case is now before the General Term on argument.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, HENRY KLUMPF was convicted of grand larceny in obtaining coats from a tailor's store to make up, and converting them to his own use.

The Stock Market advanced from 1 to 2 ₩ cent. yesterday, on the Railways, under a buoyant demand, and closed firm on nearly all descriptions. Government Securities were also firm, and much interest was expressed in the award of the new loan at Washington, the offers for which were more numerous and widely diversified than generally expected. Gold left off the same as on Saturday, 131¾@132 ₩ cent. Exchange, 146 ₩ cent. on London.

Flour was heavy in price yesterday, the inquiry having been moderate for all other than shipping brands of extra State, which were in good request. Wheat was more freely dealt in, but at irregular prices. Corn was in good demand at advanced rates. Cotton was decidedly firmer but less active. Sugars, Rio Coffee, Whisky, Hay, Hops, Wool and Oils were in pretty brisk demand at buoyant prices. Pork and Beef were quiet, while Bacon, Butter and Cheese were active. Lard was less freely purchased. The freight engagements were restricted.

The cattle market opened in a rain storm, with 4,000 fresh and near 150 stale cattle at the Forty-fourth-street yards. The stock looked bad in the rain and mud, which always injures the appearance $2@$3 ₩ head. Sales were not brisk, though more than two-thirds of the cattle were disposed of during the day. Still a large number of butchers, knowing that several hundred cattle were on the way, and expected here to-day, held back. Prices are the same as last week, viz.: 8½c. for fat cattle, 8c. for fair animals, and 6c.@7c. for poor. The general quality of the offerings was below par.

Hopeful Aspects of the War.

The public mind is much more hopeful than it has been for a long time in regard to the war. There are signs of activity and of earnestness in various quarters, which have done much toward meeting the universal demand of the people for vigor and energy on the part of the Government. The successes of our armies in the West,—the expulsion of the rebels from Kentucky and Middle Tennessee, the victories of Gen. CURTIS, and the complete reduction of his Department to the National sway, have been received as proofs that kindred triumphs will follow kindred efforts wherever they may be put forth.

Everything indicates the purpose of the Government to press the war with equal vigor in the East. The Army of the Potomac received a peremptory order early in October to move forward and force the rebels to a battle. Gen. McCLELLAN was removed from command because he would not obey that order. In these two facts we have all the assurance we can require that the Government is determined to push the rebel forces now between Richmond and Washington with all the energy and vigor it can command. Hitherto the ruling policy has been one of delay; hereafter it is to be one of action. More hazard unquestionably attends the latter than the former. An army which fights is more liable to defeat than one which does not. But the only use of an army consists in its fighting,—and there can be no such thing as carrying on war without taking risks. The country is willing to incur hazards for the sake of the advantages which a bold and vigorous policy promises to the country. And it takes heart and courage from the indications that such a policy is to be hereafter pursued.

There is little doubt, moreover, that the attack on the rebellion is to be made in other quarters. It is a matter of notoriety that powerful expeditions are fitting out to operate at various points on the Southern coast. We have a formidable fleet of iron-clad vessels just ready for active service, which can cover the landing of artillery and infantry enough to take and hold every southern seaport. Whether right or wrong in their conjectures, the country has come to believe that very early in the coming Winter we shall have Charleston, Savannah and Mobile in our possession,—that the Mississippi will be completely in our hands,—that the rebels will thus be entirely cut off from Texas and Arkansas, from which hitherto they have drawn a very large portion of their supplies,—and that we shall put an end to violations of the blockade and to all questions which foreign nations may raise in regard to it. These will be substantial results; and the people look forward with confidence to their speedy achievement.

They expect, too, that movements will be made to penetrate the heart of the rebel States by ascending the rivers which lead into their most densely settled and most productive regions. Gunboats, which the rebels are utterly unable to withstand, can ascend the Santee, the Savannah, the Chattahoochy, the Alabama, the branches of the Mississippi, and other streams which penetrate the interior of the cotton-growing States, and promptly make themselves masters of the rich plantations which lie along their borders, and of the million and a half of slaves by which they are cultivated. There is but one way in which the rebels can resist this movement of invasion—and that is by recalling their troops from their Northern frontier; and the moment this is done their whole country is thrown open to our advancing forces. This is unquestionably the shortest way to end the war, and, therefore, it is the most humane.

There can be no doubt that the result of the recent elections has been to stimulate the Administration to increased activity. It has [illegible] against the war, but as a protest against the tardy, ineffective manner in which the war had been carried on. Even the Richmond papers, largely as they counted upon Democratic victories at the North as likely to aid the rebel cause, fail to find in them the encouragement they had expected. They take note of the fact that everywhere out of this City, the men who declared themselves against the war, were defeated,—and that it was only by repelling the imputation, by explaining and retracting whatever they had said which could bear such a construction, and by demanding greater vigor in its prosecution, that the Democrats anywhere secured success.

The Government takes the right view of the case, and, we are glad to see, acts upon it with promptness and courage. If it will only meet the just expectations of the people in its prosecution of the war, it will have no difficulty in regaining all the ground it has seemed to lose. The country believes that the rebellion can be crushed and the Union restored. It believes that when the military power of the rebels has been broken,—when their armies have been beaten and scattered, their leaders slain, captured or driven into exile, and their military posts held by our forces, the great mass of the Southern people—who have no interest in this unnatural strife, and who have been betrayed or dragged into it by their ambitious and unscrupulous leaders, will again invoke the protection of the Constitution, and return to the shelter of the American flag. These are the conditions essential to the restoration of the Union. The rebellion must be crushed, by positive, aggressive blows, before the Southern people can possibly take such action, if they desire it. Therefore it is that the country has been profoundly dissatisfied with the inactive, defensive policy by which the Government has been hitherto controlled, and it rejoices heartily and hopefully now, in the belief that this policy is about to be changed for one better suited to the necessities of the country and the emergency of the case.

Practical Lessons in State Craft.

That there has been a recent and unusually emphatic decision of the Cabinets of the English and French Governments in regard to American affairs, it is impossible not to believe. And that decision is adverse to the hopes of the Confederates. In many ways does the evidence of the fact reach the world. But we desire nothing more conclusive than the outgivings of the Richmond Press on the subject. These organs of the rebellion announce the news with the positiveness and circumstantiality that they would employ in publishing any other fact bearing upon their interests. It is declared that the decision was unexpected, that it broke up negotiations of Confederate bonds abroad, which had already commenced at rates so favorable as eighty-six cents on the dollar, and the Southern people are exhorted, in view of the foreign news, to cast away all thought and all hope of the recognition of the Confederacy by foreign Powers, and trust to their own unaided efforts to secure independence. The hope of recognition has been an ever-present and inspiriting support of the Confederates in their struggle hitherto. We may rest assured that their leaders would not permit so discouraging a communication to be made to them unless it were beyond doubt true and irremediable.

Now that the subject is sufficiently freed from doubt to enable us to consider it without passion or excitement, it appears that two observations may justly be made in regard to it. The first is, that intervention was always unduly feared by the people of the United States; the second, that it was unwisely trusted in by the Confederates. If, in the case of the former, the fear led to a too irascible temper in judging the acts and motives of our neighbors across the water; or, in case of the latter, the hope led to a too desperate plunge into the abyss of revolution, the error was serious, and must be atoned for as all wrong passions and deeds are. Both sides might have escaped the error fallen into by the exercise of more dispassionate consideration. If the course of very obvious wisdom had been adopted, of imagining ourselves in the place of English and French rulers, the practical difficulties of interference in the American war would have been manifest, and appeared as they are, insurmountable.

It is only those who are burthened with the cares of State that can appreciate the magnitude of the issues in their hands. The universal rage of a Press, strong and insolent, and the wild clamor of the constituent governing class in England, united in demanding from their Government a recognition of Confederate independence. It might have seemed that these influences would be irresistible, and would coerce a Ministry which is really as well as nominally obedient to the popular will. But there was a bulwark behind, upon which the waves of popular agitation dashed in vain. The statesman was too much for the demagogue. To the citizen of the United States, English intervention was only thought of as an expression of jealousy and dislike of this country, which were feelings natural and most likely to be in that manner exhibited. To the Confederate rebel, the same act was considered only a declaration to the world of favor to a new nation whose interests would be closely interwoven with those of the chief foreign countries. To each belligerent, recognition and intervention had no deeper meaning than a national prejudice or prepossession. But to the English statesman, interference in American affairs meant a vast deal more. If ventured upon as a peace measure, it fell short of the aim of those who urged it. For upon the rejection of the overtures to arbitrate in the American quarrel, the contest would be left in its original aspect and proportions. If interference were pushed to the extent of war, the evils to be remedied would in reality be aggravated. Neither the peace, wealth, nor power of nations would be promoted by it. Taking it for granted that England and France could end the war by acting [illegible] justify the action. Because to coerce the [illegible] the United States would require an expenditure for military purposes far beyond the willingness of the tax-payers of those countries to authorize. And then, after the point were gained and peace enforced, it could not be regarded as permanent. The quarrel not being fought out, but suspended, would rankle with all its original heat and virulence, and the combatants would be aching to get at each other again. It would take just as great military power to maintain peace between the States of the Union, as it required to establish it. So that intervention by France and England, if proper in itself, would necessitate the establishment of a protectorate over the United States to maintain the peace established. The folly of such a measure is too manifest to need elucidation.

If anything in Statecraft is more difficult than for one nation to intermeddle with the affairs of another nation, it is for *two* nations to undertake the intermeddling together. Then the perplexity is, not to watch the subject of joint solicitude, but to watch one another; for the relations of equals and rivals are far more troublesome and dangerous to the world's peace than those between superiors and inferiors. On a late occasion the intestine troubles and the misgovernment of the neighboring Republic of Mexico attracted the attention of France, England and Spain, and their Governments undertook to regulate, if not renew, the sovereign administration in that distracted country. The alliance was kept up till the tripartite military power appeared in force at Vera Cruz, when the forwardness of France in proposing a thorough change in the rule of Mexico blew the alliance to pieces, and England and Spain withdrew to the more fit and congenial duty of minding their own affairs. And France, so arrogant at the start and sweeping in her plan of intervention, has subsided into the more modest pretension that her sole object in occupying Mexico is to allow Mexicans the privilege of selecting their own Government and composing their own strife! A very shallow publicist would have no hesitation in deciding that France might have seen the same end better attained and a hundred million dollars saved by keeping her armies at home.

The intervention in Mexico is an illustration on a small scale of what would have been the result of a like policy attempted toward the United States. One lesson is sufficient for one generation of rulers.

The Change of Base.

The information has come from Richmond, and our Washington correspondent telegraphs us the fact, that the Army of the Potomac is changing its base of operations to Fredericksburgh. On Sunday morning last, all its corps commenced their march down the Valley of the Rappahannock, from the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad; and by the close of the week, we presume the whole of the great force will have reached—not its destination, perhaps, but the point from which Richmond may be most conveniently approached. From the mouth of Aquia Creek, the distance to Richmond is only about sixty miles, and the whole route is practicable and direct, with good communications, and easy means of obtaining supplies. Gen. SIGEL will remain on the east side of the mountains, defending the Gaps, watching Stonewall JACKSON, and guarding the approaches to Washington; and Gen. BURNSIDE, cooperating probably with forces south of Richmond, can devote his entire attention to the defeat of LEE [illegible] the capture of the rebel capital.

The bulk of LEE's army is at Gordonsville and vicinity; and probably, on learning the news, the whole of it also took up its line of march toward Richmond. Stonewall JACKSON will most likely follow; and in the course of a few days we shall again see the entire rebel army at Richmond, and our army advancing upon it. The rebels, even if they were able, would not dare to send any part of their force toward Washington or Maryland, while BURNSIDE so directly threatened their capital. They have great facilities of concentrating all their forces; and as this has always been their policy on the eve of an anticipated assault or a battle, they will doubtless pursue it now.

We suppose this new change of base means immediate and great work. We don't suppose it means regular approaches, fortifications, or shovels. December will be upon us directly; and though we have not heard anything about *mud* since Gen. BURNSIDE took command, there is no doubt that to any commander, as to any man, mud may sometimes be a serious obstacle. In that respect the line of advance now adopted is the best that has yet been attempted. Gen. BURNSIDE is serious and earnest in his work; he has an abundance of men, and he knows the will of the nation, whose servant he is. We predict, therefore, that his stay at Fredericksburgh will be brief, and that his march to Richmond will be rapid as we believe it will be triumphant. By December our army will have still another base of operations—from the rebel capital.

ERICSSON'S NEW INVENTION.—Capt. ERICSSON seems to have achieved another brilliant success in adapting his turrets more perfectly to the use of heavy guns. We hope it will not be necessary for him to spend a great deal of time in further experiments upon them. The country is impatient to see them at work, and if they are at all equal to the expectations formed of them at the outset, they will, even [illegible] against them. Let the Captain experiment at leisure on one of them, while the rest are experimenting elsewhere.

Disobedience of Orders.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* is pushing its partisan championship of Gen. McCLELLAN to a hazardous point. It justifies his disobedience of orders, and claims for him the applause of the country for acknowledged insubordination. The following, from its columns, sustains this statement:

> McCLELLAN is charged with disobedience of orders in refusing to follow up the enemy on the 1st and 8th of October. *It is probably true; and it is certainly true that he was guilty of disobedience to the War Department before then.* We published some weeks ago the fact, now contradicted—that while McCLELLAN was before the enemy at the battle of Antietam, he received repeated orders from Washington to fall back to the defence of the Capital. He was told that LEE's movement was a feint to engage his troops, while the main body of the rebel army attacked the Capital. If McCLELLAN had obeyed this panic order, and fallen back, his army would have been routed, and Washington would have been taken!
>
> He has again and again received similar orders—conceived in panic and stark ignorance—*and has refused to heed them.* His disobedience saved the country!

We have too high an opinion of Gen. McCLELLAN as a loyal soldier, to credit these statements to their full extent. That he has *failed* to obey the orders of the Government in repeated instances, the country has too much reason to know; but we have always attributed his failures to any thing rather than a deliberate and determined disobedience. It has been left for his professed friends to fasten upon him this damning aspersion.

Gen. McCLELLAN was in command of one of the armies of the Union. He derived all his power from the Government, and was just as much bound to yield prompt and implicit obedience to its orders, whether they agreed with his own views or not, as any one of his subordinates was to obey his commands. A failure in such obedience is fatal to the reputation of any soldier; a refusal to yield it is among the highest crimes he can commit. It has been alleged against Gen. McCLELLAN that he failed more than once to advance upon the enemy when ordered to do so in front of Richmond; that when ordered to withdraw his army from the Peninsula and meet the enemy in front of Washington he spent more than a week in protesting against the order, and finally obeyed it so tardily that our army suffered defeat; and that when ordered to advance after Antietam and force the rebels to fight, he neglected to obey the order. The *Atlas and Argus* would have the country understand that this was not simply *failure* but *refusal* to obey the orders of the Government. What service does that journal hope to render to Gen. McCLELLAN by thus claiming for him the perilous merit of open and intentional disobedience of the Government from which he held his authority and which he professed to serve?

We trust that we shall have an early call, at the opening of Congress, for all the documents and all the correspondence connected with the campaigns of Gen. McCLELLAN. Their publication has become absolutely essential to the proper understanding of some very interesting and important issues. The *Atlas and Argus* last Summer asserted that Gen. McCLELLAN had made full reports of every battle in which his army had been engaged, and that they had been *suppressed* by the War Department. We trust that if any such documents are in existence they will very soon be published. Let the country no longer be dependent on the unauthorized and unsupported assertions of partisan writers on either side.

The Roanoke—Trifling Errors Corrected.

> "There are no 'egg-shell plates' in this vessel. The mail is solid iron, 4½ inches thick, worked in form with immense sledges and fires. Frequently a week is required to bore a single hole through this tough mass. * * * There is the same thickness of armor in the bow and stern, as on the sides—and this cannot be said of any other iron-clad vessel in the world. * * * She has two turrets, one more than the Ericsson Batteries."—*Post.*

The above statements are perfectly correct, with the trifling exception that the "mail" is not worked in form with sledges; that it does not take a week to bore a hole through it; that the armor is not equally thick on the sides, bow and stern; that it is equally thick on the sides, bow and stern of the *Monitor*; that the vessel has three turrets, and that some of the Ericsson Batteries have one and some two. As to the egg-shell character of the protection, the English have fired shot and shell through the same kind of armor.

THE EXPECTATIONS OF THE REBELS.—When the rebellion first broke out the rebels drew great comfort from the belief that the pressure of war would force the laboring classes of the North into riot and insurrection. We had moving pictures of the terrible scenes that were to be enacted in New-York and other Northern cities, as soon as any attempt should be made to resist by force of arms the secession of the Southern States. Mobs would instantly occur throughout the North. In all the manufacturing districts, the operatives, who were to be thrown out of employment by the war, would rise in insurrection and plunder their employers, and in every section of the North the cry of "*Bread or blood*" was to be raised, and was sure to compel acquiescence in the demands of the Southern rebels. These senseless expectations were shared by many here at home, whose strong political sympathy with the South led them to indulge in similar predictions, if not hopes.

The Southern people have lived to see their folly. They have seen that the War, for the last year and a half, has scarcely disturbed the ordinary course of peaceful industry in the Northern States. In many branches of labor, it has actually acted as a stimulus—while the laboring population, as a whole, were never more generally employed at better wages than now. But the South now predicts similar disturbances, from the *return of peace*. Hear the Richmond *Whig* on this subject:

> "Hunger must come—the hunger that knows no law and heeds no danger, when the means of gratification are within reach. Bank vaults and jewelry shops, and warehouses and mansions of nabobs, will

[illegible] the Yankee army North, with the objects of the war unattained—the Government [illegible] will be unable to maintain authority, or even the form of existence."

The *Whig* infers from this that the North will continue the war as long as possible. It advises the people of the South not to indulge in any false expectations on this subject—not to expect that the North will abandon the contest as long as it can possibly carry it on. But it feels quite confident that the exhaustion of the North will eventually bring it to an end. It has hopes, too, that the secession of the Northwest from the Union, and the intervention of Foreign Powers, may hasten that event—though it wisely exhorts the South not to place too much reliance on either of these possible accidents.

The *Whig* will live long enough to see the utter folly of all its predictions. The North is not likely to be exhausted by the war. Nor is it likely to be ruined by the return of peace. It will prosecute it until its legitimate object—the restoration of the Union—has been secured, and then it will welcome its termination.

OUR FRIENDS IN ENGLAND.—Mr. COBDEN made some sensible and practical remarks on American affairs in a late speech at Rochdale, which will be found in our foreign extracts. He don't see that there is any use in English politicians and the English Press abusing us—can't see that it will stop the war; he don't believe that the struggle will end by a separation of the South from the North; he shows that England and France could not successfully intervene in our contest; and, if they did intervene, it would only end in harm; he don't imagine that military interference would get cotton; and even if there is a prospect that it might do so, it would be cheaper to feed all the population engaged in the cotton manufacture on turtle steaks, champagne and venison, than to try and obtain the staple by force of arms. *Beside all this, he indulges in some remarks* that are neither very pert nor very philosophical regarding the undesirability of great territorial empires, and contrasts the vast empires of "Assyria, Persia and the rest," with the glorious little States of Greece and Italy, all of which has no bearing whatever upon the Union question, and no point of analogy with this Republic or its war for existence. "Assyria, Persia and the rest," were great despotisms; "Greece, for instance, or Italy,"—in their days of glory, were free States; and the littleness of the latter had no more relation to their glory than the vastness of the former had to their corruption and decay. This Republic is at once vast in its territory and perfect in its freedom—vaster, by far, than "Assyria and the rest," and freer than "Greece, for instance;" and all its glories have sprung from, and depend upon, the principle of Union. What Mr. COBDEN likes to see better than vast empires is, the "development and elevation of the individual man;" and no one knows better than he how grandly that end has been secured by this Republic. The triumph of Disunion and Slavery would assuredly result in its extinction.

We are grateful to Mr. COBDEN for his sympathy and good will, and are thankful to him that he still retains them under the torrent of bitter abuse that has been poured upon him by the tory and secession Press of England. We are glad to see that his friendly sentiments were so loudly applauded in the manufacturing district of England. If the flighty Mr. GLADSTONE and the insolent *Times* would only pattern after the distinguished free-trader, in their treatment of the American question, the friendship of the two free nations of the world would be perpetual.

THE HAPPY FAMILY.

An Arrangement for the Spoils 'twixt Tammany and Mozart.

Yesterday afternoon, in the old Wigwam, the faithless and the true met upon the common platform of a desire for spoils.

The two wings of the Democracy flapped together over the canvass back of the Comptrollership and Corporation Counselor.

They met, and after various sly tricks for mutual overreaching, the fact was acknowledged that without union defeat was certain, and that though they loved fighting well, they loved the spoils more; and it was agreed to disagree no more at present, but to compromise and win.

The arrangement is as follows:

The party of the first part, (Tammany,) is to have the nomination of the candidate for Comptroller; and the party of the second part, (Mozart,) is to swear that it is all right, vote for him, hurrah for him, back him, and have one-third of the patronage which belongs to that office, as the little con-sid-e-ra-tion.

The party of the second part is to have the nomination of the candidate for Corporation Counsel, while the other party will yield its entire support for his election.

Thus ends the first lesson.

The second considered a union upon Aldermanic candidates, but could not be arranged satisfactorily.

Certain men must be kept out—other certain must go in.

So said each party, and both would not be pleased. Compromise being evidently out of the question, the various organizations are notified that at the primary election polls they must either bury or sharpen their respective hatchets, and settle or fight out their quarrels amongst themselves, without further disturbing the great family of the unterrified.

The prominent candidates for the Comptrollership nomination are:

Hon. F. I. A. BOOLE, who at present serves ably a respectable constituency at the Aldermanic Councils, and is regarded as an influential, shrewd and rising leader.

Hon. R. B. CONNOLLY, State Senator.

Mr. AUG. PURDY, Assistant Street Commissioner.

Mr. JAMES E. BAGLEY, better known as Supervisor BAGLEY.

Justice M. T. BRENNAN.

Republican Aldermanic Nominations.

The several Republican Aldermanic Conventions met last night, pursuant to call, and, after organization, made the following nominations:

First District—Adjourned to Saturday.
Third District—Adjourned to Saturday.
Fifth District—Alexander H. Keech.
Seventh District—Wm. H. Godney.
Ninth District—James Dayton.
Eleventh District—Adjourned to call of Chair.
Thirteenth District—Adjourned to Wednesday.
Seventeenth—William Downing.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 17.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY.

The promptness with which Gen. BURNSIDE has put in motion the columns of the Army of the Potomac has taken by surprise even his most sanguine friends, as it will probably do the enemy. On Saturday morning, Gen. BAYARD occupied Falmouth, hastily evacuated by the rebels.

JOHN VAN BUREN.

The arrival of JOHN VAN BUREN is regarded as an event of far more significance at the present time, than his mere personal influence would warrant. From evidence too direct to be overlooked, we are satisfied that he is but the John the Baptist to that Anti-Christ, FERNANDO WOOD, whose coming during the latter days is so distinctly foretold in the sacred prophecies, and a whole brood of apostles, including VALLANDIGHAM, is expected to gather from different sections of the country, to perfect the schemes already in embryo, for compromise with the rebels, and coercion of the President into acquiescence therein.

RETURN OF FUGITIVE SLAVES IN KENTUCKY.

The return of fugitive slaves by certain officials in Kentucky, acting under authority of the Provost-Marshal General of the State, in violation of the law of Congress, is receiving attention here, and it is believed measures will be adopted by Provost-Marshal General DRAPER to put a quietus upon such practices.

SICK SOLDIERS.

About sixteen hundred sick soldiers from the Army of the Potomac were brought here to-day, and distributed amongst the various hospitals in the city.

A POLICY FOR KENTUCKY AND WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Gov. PIERPONT, of Virginia, and Hon. Mr. CAREY and other prominent Kentuckians, are urging upon the President a more vigorous policy in Kentucky and Western Virginia. Among the good things done by Gen. BUELL, before his final decapitation, was the promulgation of a general order bearing severely on those resident rebels who had given active aid and sympathy to BRAGG, in his recent invasion, and who now infest their various neighborhoods, secretly plotting treason, and prepared at any moment to tear up railroad tracks, destroy bridges, disable telegraphs, and do anything generally calculated to embarrass the National cause and oppress Union citizens.

Among the evil things done by Gen. WRIGHT, since the extension of his jurisdiction, has been the repeal of this order; and this act has occasioned a general protest from all the positive war men of Kentucky. In Tennessee Gen. ROSECRANS approves the order of his predecessor; and if it be not enforced in Kentucky, Union men there predict that he will yet be compelled to march back his army to Louisville to *get supplies, so nearly impossible is it to keep the* railroad in order without the application of a policy the most stringent and effective.

The President, after listening to the representations made to him by the delegation, referred the matter to Gen. HALLECK, and the General, after hearing the "twice-told tale," referred it back to the President, who at the latest advices had not yet chosen which horn of the dilemma he preferred to embrace. It is believed, however, that the Executive foot will come down in favor of thorough and rigid action.

INFLUENCE OF TRAITORS AT WASHINGTON.

The recent unrebuked presence here of Mrs. LAY, whose husband was on Gen. SCOTT's Staff, and now an Inspector in the rebel army, and Mrs. CAMPBELL, wife of Ex-Judge CAMPBELL, Assistant Secretary of War for the rebel Government, and their unimpeded return to Richmond, have provoked much comment. Many people cannot see why female spies are thus permitted to visit the Capital of the country, and, after obtaining whatever information is accessible—usually an ample store—be allowed to return at pleasure through our lines to Richmond, laden with their valuable freightage.

The circumstance revives an incident of the past Summer, when two rebel Floridians, who had been members of the State Convention and who had voted to take Florida out of the Union, were arrested by order of Gen. HUNTER and sent to Hilton Head. Some delay occurred in their passage, and when they arrived, an order met them from Washington for their unconditional discharge!

What are the influences thus potent in protecting traitors? And on what officials are they thus successfully used?

INSUBORDINATION IN M'CLELLAN'S STAFF.

Col. COLBURN, one of the members of Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff, who was arrested at Trenton and brought to Washington, has been ordered to report to Gen. BURNSIDE, and explain his reasons for leaving his post without orders.

The conduct and language of Col. COLBURN excite considerable attention here from the freedom with which he criticises the action of the Government in removing Gen. MCCLELLAN, and the disrespectful language he still uses. He alleges that his arrest was intended as an attack upon his chief, and in general manifests a spirit that would be tolerated in no other service.

THE PERILS OF REBEL FLIRTATION.

Of all Massachusetts Yankees, those in the National army, when in presence of the rebels, male or female, seem most refreshingly verdant. While Gen. BURNSIDE's headquarters were at Warrenton, the Colonel of a Massachusetts regiment accepted the hospitalities of a young lady of pleasing manners, living about four miles from that place, and, with a friend, galloped out one morning to breakfast. It was the old story in the history of the war—the fair one was false as fair, and the hospitality was a decoy, resulting in the capture of the luckless visitors by a squad of convenient rebels, who rudely broke in on the matinal repast, and hurried them away from the presence of the perfidious charmer. When shall we learn?

NEGROES AS SOLDIERS.

We learn incidentally from Rev. MANSFIELD FRENCH, just arrived from Port Royal, and from the official report of Gen. SAXTON, that the work of organizing negro regiments in South Carolina is going successfully on. Nearly all recently escaped slaves manifest a willingness to enlist. Their fighting qualities have lately been tested in an expedition down the coast to Florida; consisting of a steamer and about one hundred black soldiers, who landed at a dozen different places on the mainland, capturing large quantities of salt and destroying the works where it was made. They were attacked three different times by rebel companies—varying in force from fifty to one hundred men—and in every case the rebels were repulsed with decided loss, many being captured, and only three negroes receiving wounds. The courage and firmness displayed by the black soldiers was such as to produce unqualified admiration in their friends, and excite the greatest consternation among their enemies. A large number of slaves were received and brought away.

The anticipated return of Gen. HUNTER to the Department of the South is a source of joy to the army and of great alarm to the enemy.

Late advices from Kansas give details of an engagement in the Marais du Cygne Valley, near the Missouri border, between a company of negro troops and a band of guerrillas, resulting in the complete success of the former. In this case, as the other, the negroes showed a heroism and even enthusiasm in this new vocation that elicited universal praise. Their (white) officers have the utmost confidence in their military capacity, and it is likely that these instances will be the key to new developments which will exert a momentous influence on the conduct of the war.

PACK MULES IN PLACE OF ARMY WAGONS.

It has been determined to replace army supply-wagons, to considerable extent, with pack mules, for the transportation of stores for the army. This plan was adopted over a year ago in Western Virginia by Gen. ROSECRANS, and has worked with excellent effect. The cavalry is to be supplied at once, and it is [illegible]

[illegible] a compromise distasteful to the nation.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Over 25,000 prisoners have been exchanged under the present cartel, and the account stands 5,000 in our favor. About 6,000 of the troops, surrendered at Harper's Ferry, will be mustered out, being too much demoralized for useful service.

COMMODORE STRIBLING.

The death of Commodore PENDERGRAST having caused a vacancy in the command of the Navy-yard at Philadelphia, Commodore STRIBLING has been ordered there to fill it. He has of late been residing in Georgetown.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE INDIANS.

The following memorial, prepared by Senator POMEROY, in obedience to the wishes of the people of the West, has been placed before the President for his consideration:

A MEMORIAL

To the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Department of the Interior:

The undersigned, a citizen of the State of Kansas, would respectfully represent that there is a strong and increasing anxiety on the part of the white settlers, which is also shared to considerable extent by the enlightened and civilized Indians of our frontier States, for the removal and consolidation of the small tribes into one general distinctive Indian country, where all the tribes may be concentrated in one settlement, where they can more surely be protected by the Government and instructed and elevated by the philanthropic, and where they may remain in undisputed possession forever.

Having recently held correspondence and had conversation with some of the head men of the Cherokee Nation, I learn that the migration and settlement of the loyal Indians, who are living in small bands in Kansas and elsewhere, would be a most desirable acquisition to that Indian country, and that their removal and settlement there would strengthen, maintain, and perpetuate the cause of the Union forever. Having lived among Indians, and seen the causes of their demoralization, and studied the question of their destiny with no ordinary interest, I beg leave to submit the following reasons as influencing my own judgment in favor of this measure.

First—Those small defenceless tribes, surrounded by white settlers, are subject to constant depredations, destructive alike of the best interest of the whites and the Indians.

Second—The history and experience of almost three centuries teach that such contact degrades the white man and demoralizes the Indian, and tends directly to his extermination.

Third—While scattered in small bands there will be, of necessity, less social, educational and religious influence, so essential to their elevation and improvement. Experimental agriculture and practical farming must also be entirely neglected while they are so scattered.

Fourth—All the Indians, no matter by what name they are called, are essentially *one people*. Their color, origin, habits and nationality indicate that without violence to nature or prejudice, they can become one and homogeneous.

Fifth—That, consolidated as one people, they could enjoy the combined and concentrated influence of all religious denominations, who have for centuries made the most commendable efforts for their improvement.

Sixth—They would, concentrated, be able to enjoy the uninterrupted protection of the United States Government, as the military forces which have always been stationed for their protection and defence could easily be massed for that purpose and made effective.

Seventh—It would lessen the vast expenditure of our present system, and the evil and expense of small local agencies could be remedied, and *these sources of enormous frauds dried up.*

Eighth—This system of consolidation and removals if made successful, would stimulate and facilitate the settlement and wealth of the new States, while it secured the building and completion of their system of internal improvements, and would also remove, to a great extent, the fruitful sources of temptation—idleness, intemperance, dissipation and fraud. And finally, under the blessing of Almighty God, it would arrest the wasting away and total extinction of a once gallant and heroic race and restore them to their distinctive nationality where they will possess and enjoy the rights of their manhood, the blessings of self-government and ultimately making themselves a light to the nations and an honor to mankind.

I am led to the early submitting of this policy to the Department from the recent outbreak in Minnesota; feeling admonished that as we have the same combustible material, some misguided hand may apply the torch of destruction in my own State. I urge these considerations by all the history of the past, by all the calamities that overhang the present hour, as well as by the visions of hope that may brighten the opening future.

If these views shall meet the concurrence of the Department, and it should be deemed expedient, I trust some suitable person will at once be appointed to take the initiative steps, with a view of making treaties for the concurrence of the President and the Senate at its next session.

I am, respectfully, &c.,
S. C. POMEROY.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 17.

CONSUL GENERAL OF LIBERIA.

Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY, for many years connected with the American Colonization Society, has been recognized as Consul General of the Republic of Liberia, for the United States.

FROM THE FRONT.

The *Star* of this evening contains the following information: The firing heard on Saturday morning occurred between Warrenton Springs and Fayetteville, and was an artillery duel between the rebels and a Pennsylvania battery. The casualties on our side were three men wounded.

GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. WADSWORTH has been confined to his room to-day by indisposition, which is not likely to prove serious.

THE CASE OF LIEUT.-COL. COLBURN.

Lieut.-Col. COLBURN, of Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff, yesterday received from the Adjutant-General's office a letter asking him by whose order he left the front of the army with Gen. MCCLELLAN. He answered, "By order of Gen. MCCLELLAN." It is understood that, whether technically of Gen. MCCLELLAN's personal Staff or not, Col. COLBURN has had the principal direction of his personal Staff.

REVENUE STAMPS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17, 1862.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is prepared to supply the following stamps in quantities sufficient for the use of the people of the District of Columbia and of the States east of the Rocky Mountains, viz.: "Playing cards," "proprietary," "express," "telegraph," "insurance," "life assurance," "fire and marine," "passage tickets," and "protest." The use of the stamps herein specified is hereby required in the District and States described, on and after the first day of December next, and persons guilty of wilfully neglecting to use said stamps will be subject to the penalty provided in the law.

(Signed,) GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

CONTRABAND TRADE.

The *Kilsell* was this morning searched, by order of Col. DOSTER, and the Leonardstown stage seized. About $600 worth of medicines were captured and a large rebel mail, implicating many parties in this district. The mail carriers were caught.

ACQUIA CREEK HELD BY OUR GUNBOATS.

It is said Acquia Creek has been held for some days past by the Yankee, *Satellite*, and other gunboats lying off there, and the place has been evacuated by the rebels.

SUBSTITUTES.

Twenty-eight men, engaged by parties in Maryland, as substitutes at $200 apiece, were taken from the city this morning.

The Disturbance Among the Soldiers on Riker's Island.

On Sunday last the authorities at Police Headquarters received information that the soldiers of a Metropolitan Regiment, stationed at Riker's Island, were in a state of revolt, and that it would be necessary to forthwith dispatch a large body of policemen to the scene of disturbance, if it were proposed to keep the soldiers there stationed from devouring each other in a general fight. Upon the reception of this notice, Mr. Inspector CARPENTER, with characteristic promptness, immediately dispatched one hundred and fifty men, most of whom were reserves, connected with the Precincts adjoining that in which the Central office is situated—to the place above-named, with explicit instructions to the officer in command of the force, to put down the expected riot at all hazards.

The Police force was detained there all day yesterday and last night, in the constant expectation that a very serious riot would take place. There are over a thousand men, all told, stationed upon this small plot of land in the East River. The great majority of them have been there for weeks past.

They have become heartily sick and tired of inaction; they long for a movement; they have earnestly begged for some change, which would give them something to do; they wish to go forward toward the Confederate army, and to mingle their blood, if need be, with that of their countrymen who have gone before them. When denied this, they, tired of inaction, they should at last become disgusted with that kind of camp life, and that a mutinous spirit should be discovered among them.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

HENRY KLUMPP was placed on trial for grand larceny from JOHN W. MCKENNEY, of No. 490 Broadway. It appeared from the testimony that the prisoner, who is a journeyman tailor, applied to MCKENNEY for work, and obtained cloth, ready cut, for six coats, which he was to return made up on the following Friday. On applying for the work he gave a false name and residence, and immediately after obtaining the goods, took them to HAMILTON & DE LOSE's pawnbroker's shop in East Broadway, where he pledged them, and where they were subsequently found. The fact of his giving a false name and residence satisfied the jury that his intention at the time of getting the goods was to convert them to his own use, and they therefore found him guilty of grand larceny. Several other indictments are pending against him for similar transactions. Mr. ANDERSON appeared as counsel for the prisoner, and O. L. STEWART, Esq., for the prosecution. The prisoner was remanded for sentence. The Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

Arrival of the Dacotah from a Cruise After the Alabama.

The United States steamship *Dacotah*, J. P. MCKINSTRY, Commander, arrived yesterday from a cruise in search of the rebel steamer *Alabama*. She sailed hence on the 5th inst., and has been cruising between the east end of Long Island and Cape Hatteras, in the track of our transport ships. She has spoken a large number of vessels. She has returned for coal, and will probably sail again soon. She is at anchor off Pier No. 3 North River.

LIST OF OFFICERS—Capt. J. P. MCKINSTRY; First Lieutenant, G. C. Wiltse; Second Lieutenant, S. B. Ames; Acting Masters, Wm. Earle, Wm. Moslander; Surgeon, Delevan Bloodgood; Paymaster, Richard Washington; Chief Engineer, F. G. Pelts.

THE MYSTERIES OF NEW-YORK.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Wars, National resources, political contests, religious conventions, amusements, the Central Park, its swans, gondolas, &c., have been discussed—this latter is of the "Mysteries of New-York." In the car, steamboat, saloon, parlor, at dinner, in the street, everywhere, do I hear some story with relation to or an inquiry as to the meaning of those mythical words, posted, printed, and advertised wherever I go:

S. T.—1860—X.,

accompanied with a crescent and a shepherd's hook. A secession sympathizer said it was "Satan Triumphant in 1860 in granting the X-position of Abolitionists;" while a Republican said it was "Stump-Tail Democrats of 1860 gone to Texas;" another, "To the State Taxes of 1860 add ten (X) dollars;" another, that they were the watchwords of some secret society, like "Sons of Tecumchie are 1860 strong," or "Seward Tricksters of 1860 Used Up," &c., &c. *Well, your correspondent was ill—had been ill* for a long time—in fact, his late suppers had given him a horrid dyspepsia. He read the advertisements, and, of course, bought a bottle of Plantation Bitters; the Bitters cured him, and on the bottle appeared those same cabalistic letters, S. T.—1860—X. I traveled straight for No. 202 Broadway, introduced myself to the celebrated Dr. DRAKE, and was shown the elephant—tusks, S. T. and all—and a great institution it is. A six-story building, in Dey-street, from cellar to garret, is occupied as a laboratory for producing this single medicine. Some forty persons are employed; several vats, holding six thousand gallons each, are filled with roots, herbs and materials, and then soaked in water, and the expression preserved in pure St. Croix Rum. I here saw the bags, boxes and bales of Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen and other material—and the original St. Croix Rum puncheons, bearing the Custom-house brand. It seemed that medicine could here be turned out to supply a world of invalids—yet these gentlemen are unable to supply their orders for Plantation Bitters alone. I was shown many certificates of extraordinary cures effected by these Bitters. The statistics of the medicine business as presented to the last Congress in the report of Mr. D. S. BARNES are enormous and startling, amounting to some six million dollars annually. The proprietors of these Bitters will pay Uncle Sam near fifty thousand dollars for stamps this year. With such individual resources Government loans ought to stand at par, and JEFFERSON DAVIS had better pack up and start for Jerusalem.

* * * * * *

J. H.

We are happy to reproduce the above letter, and add that any ordinary case of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affection, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Headache, Diarrhoea, Sinking Weakness, Mental Despondency, &c., can be cured by the Plantation Bitters.

That you may judge of its efficacy we publish a list of some of the articles used in the preparation.

CALISAYA BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and was afterward sold by the Jesuits *for the enormous price of its own weight in silver*, under the name of *Jesuit's Powders*, and was finally made public by LOUIS XVI., King of France. HUMBOLDT makes especial reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK—For diarrhoea, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the loins and dropsical affections.

CAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISE—An aromatic carminative, creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, carraway, coriander, snake-root, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure

ST. CROIX RUM.

The powerful, invigorating, and tonic properties of St. Croix Rum have been long acknowledged by the physicians of the world. For consumption, it is the only stimulant that should be used.

S. T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

The following is from the famous hotel proprietors of Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1862.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & Co.: Please send us twelve dozen Plantation Bitters. They are much liked by the guests of our house.

Respectfully yours,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 28, 1861.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & CO.—GENTLEMEN: I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for three or four years. I have tried many if not all the remedies recommended for its cure. Instead of relief, I became worse, had to abandon my profession, and suffered greatly from everything I ate. My mind was much affected, depressed and gloomy. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy I am nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far I know, always with signal benefit. I am, very respectfully, yours,

REV. J. S. CATHORN.

Such is the language reaching us daily. No article ever had an equal sale. *Under no circumstances will the pure standard of its materials used be departed from.*

These Bitters are sold by all principal druggists, grocers, hotels and restaurants. Be sure each bottle bears the *fac-simile* of the Proprietor's signature.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

Chase of a [illegible] by the [illegible]

[illegible], Monday, Nov. 17.

The United States steamer *Kearsage*, from Madeira, arrived at Gibraltar on the [illegible] ult. She reports, (no date,) chased a side-wheel steamer for 16 hours, but she escaped during the chase. She was throwing overboard her cargo in [illegible]

Burning of a Church in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Nov. 17.

The St. Barnabas Protestant Episcopal Church, located near Roseville Park, was destroyed by fire, at 1 o'clock this morning. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Wreck of the Schooner N. L. Wason.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 17.

The schooner *N. L. Wason*, from Baltimore for Poughkeepsie, was abandoned at sea (no date.) The crew have arrived at New-London.

B. FRANK PALMER, the Government Surgeon Artist, has caused the arrest of a Mr. JEWETT, of New-Hampshire, for an alleged violation of his patent. JEWETT has been placed under heavy bonds.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news will be found in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Halt! Halt!!
A CRY FROM WASHINGTON!
VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION!
WIVES, MOTHERS AND SISTERS,

whose husbands, sons and brothers are serving in the army, cannot put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposure of a soldier's life. Only 25 cents a box or pot.

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE!
DO YOUR DUTY TO YOURSELVES! PROTECT YOUR HEALTH!

Read the following, just received this day from Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

T. Holloway, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: I avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude for your kindness in being so prompt in sending me your valuable PILLS and OINTMENT. Hundreds of poor soldiers have been made comfortable and well by the use of your medicines, and they all can testify to their healing powers and capability of giving instant relief. It has, within my own observation, saved many a poor soldier from long sickness and much suffering.

Yours truly,
Nov. 4, 1862. D. G. VOSE, Washington, D. C.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

No Remedy in the World ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

COOKE—HARRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. J. Yerkes, Mr. J. T. COOKE to MARY H., only daughter of Silas Harris, Esq.

GANSEVOORT—LOOMIS.—On Monday, Nov. 10, at Governor's Island, by Rev. Dr. J. Scudder, JAMES GANSEVOORT and ELIZA B. OGDEN, daughter of Col. G. Loomis, United States Army.

GRAHAM—HOWARD.—In Harlem, on Saturday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Mr. Draper, Capt. NEWELL GRAHAM, U. S. Navy, to Miss JANE, daughter of Capt. George and Mary Howard.

Philadelphia and Batavia, N. Y., papers please copy.

STETSON—FISHER.—At Mamaroneck, on Sunday, Nov. 9, by Rev. Charles Fletcher, CHARLES S. STETSON, of New-York, to Miss CAROLINE M. FISHER, youngest daughter of Mr. William H. Fisher, of Mamaroneck.

DIED.

BARCLAY.—On Sunday, Nov. 16, ANNIE, only child of Thomas and Fanny Barclay, and grand-daughter of Thos. H. Maghee.

DAVIDSON.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 17, suddenly, JOHN E. DAVIDSON, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 51 West 26th-st.

DONALDSON.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 16, Mr. EDWIN D. DONALDSON, a native of London, England, in the 43d year of his age.

ERWIN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 16, HENRY FRANKLIN, eldest son of William H. and Jennie E. Erwin, aged 3 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 79 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

Albany papers please copy.

GRAY.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Nov. 15, W. J. G. GRAY, aged 24 years, 11 months and 15 days, for a number of years a printer on the New-York Times.

The friends of the deceased, and the members of the New-York Typographical Union No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place at his late residence, No. 57 Bright-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HALLETT.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 17, of inflammation of the bowels, JOHN P. HALLETT, in the 62d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 126 6th-st., without further notice.

LONGWORTH.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 16, 1862, JANE A., wife of Wm. T. Longworth.

Funeral on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., corner of Macdougal. The relatives and friends are requested to attend.

OGDEN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 15, at her late residence, No. 140 Hester-st., ELIZABETH KETTINE, relict of the late Benjamin Ogden, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

PENDLETON.—At Washington, D. C., on Sunday, Nov. 9, 1862, JAMES M. PENDLETON, volunteer Aid to Maj.-Gen. Foster.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Hyde Park for interment.

QUINN.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, Mrs. JOANNA QUINN, aged 60 years.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 17, LOUISE FURMAN, only child of Walter N. and Elizabeth L. Smith, aged 5 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the house of his brother, James D. Smith, No. 30 East 38th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 543.—Nov. 17, 1862.
7, 6, 62, 56, 77, 59, 42, 58, 70, 60, 29, 49.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 544.—Nov. 17, 1862.
39, 66, 35, 2, 5, 71, 31, 70, 63, 62, 15, 26.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given.
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT IN ADJOINING COLUMN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LADY'S BOOK
GODEY FOR DECEMBER.
A CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

A truly beautiful number, and [illegible] equaled on this Continent [illegible]

LOOK AT THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

"Found in the Snow," as sweet and silvery a plate as we have ever published.

"Christmas," a tableau plate, containing [illegible] pictures.

A Bride Fashion-plate, containing seven figures, beautifully colored. The only Magazine that gives [illegible] plate of bride's dresses.

"Preparing for the Christmas Party." A [illegible] engraving.

Royal Tiger Slipper. Printed in six colors. A very novel pattern.

Cloaks, Headdresses, Embroidery and Braiding Patterns, and warm Crochet articles for Winter use, are given in abundance.

Our Musical Editor gives a new piece of Music of his own in this number.

CHRISTMAS RECEIPTS AND CHRISTMAS STORIES.

See our Receipt Department for everything that can be wanted for the festive gathering.

For sale by all the Dealers.

JUST PUBLISHED:
INSIDE OUT.
A Curious Book by a Singular Man. $1.25.
MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK, 627 Broadway.
NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"Philosophically original. A love story by a scholar of very wide reading."—*Hartford Courant.*

"A taste of olives in almost every page. A rare treat."—*New-Yorker.*

"The author is unmistakably a scholar of rare [illegible]"—*Continental Monthly.*

"A tale of love and crime, [illegible] and dashing."—*Knickerbocker.*

"This is a superior book."—*Christian Times.*

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since Oct. 31:

Church at South Hardwick, Vt., by Rev. D. Field	[illegible]
Church at East Hardwick, Vt., by Rev. J. Torrey, Jr.	[illegible]
Church at Bakersfield, Vt., by Rev. G. F. Wright	[illegible]
Mrs. Julia H. Grannis	[illegible]
Citizens of Nevada City, California, by Rev. A. A. Sargent	[illegible]
Premium on Gold from Nevada City	[illegible]
Citizens of Marysville, California	[illegible]
Ladies of Santa Clara, California, by Mrs. Gilbert King	[illegible]
Mrs. Belinda Tyler, Jefferson, Schoharie County, N. Y.	[illegible]
Martin E. Greene	[illegible]
Exhibition at Williamsville, N. Y., Oct. 25, by Mr. Joseph W. Bruner	[illegible]
Citizens of Oregon, by Hon. Amory Holbrook, (additional)	[illegible]
George S. Parker, (additional)	[illegible]
Cash from Half Dime Society, N. Y.	[illegible]
W. Cook, New-Haven, Ct.	[illegible]
Dr. Samuel Eliot, Hartford, Ct., (additional)	[illegible]
Two Ladies of New-York	[illegible]
Contributions from Southampton, L. I., by Mercator Cooper	[illegible]
Ives, Clarke & Co.	[illegible]
A. H. Gunn	[illegible]
Relief Society of County of San Joaquin, California, by H. E. Underhill, Sec'y, Stockton	[illegible]
Premium on Gold from Stockton	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens of Mountain Springs, California	[illegible]
Citizens of Garrett, Tuolumne County, California	[illegible]
Citizens of Strawberry Valley, California	[illegible]
E. Hirtel, Healdsburg, California	[illegible]
Postmaster of Smithsville, California	[illegible]
Mendocino Mills Company, Mendocino, California	[illegible]
Citizens of Mendocino, California	[illegible]
D. B. Millshaw and employes of mills, California	[illegible]
Citizens of Lone Valley, California	[illegible]
Friends from St. Clara, California	[illegible]
L. Woodward, Postmaster of Mendocino, California	[illegible]
Robert Hawkhurst, of Pacheco, California	[illegible]
Citizens of Vallecito, California	[illegible]
F. N. Goddard, New-York	[illegible]
Eucleian Society of N. Y. University, by James R. Walsh, President	[illegible]
Citizens of Stockton, California	[illegible]
Citizens of Monterey, California	[illegible]
Premium on gold from Monterey, [illegible]	[illegible]

GEO. T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862.

DR. HARRISON'S
CHALYBEATE TONIC.

A new and valuable remedy, by one of the most eminent medical chemists in this country, for the entire removal and permanent cure of DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS AND MUSCULAR DEBILITY, LOW SPIRITS, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, TORPID LIVER, COSTIVENESS, FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

When used in connection with his celebrated PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, it is a genuine remedy for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, and a wonderful specific for the GOUT.

This Tonic is made from the [illegible] and is one of the most invigorating cordials ever known, joined with the most efficacious form of IRON, a delightful restorer of exhausted nature, imparting great vigor to the nervous energy, greatly increasing the appetite, and promoting thorough digestion, and to persons suffering from excessive indulgence, impotency or premature age, it imparts the vigor, freshness and buoyancy of youth.

For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 203, 399, 511, 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., cor. 4th-av.

THE LITTLE WIZARD,
THE LITTLE WIZARD,
THE LITTLE WIZARD,
AND HIS WORK.
AND HIS WORK.
AND HIS WORK.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
THE LITTLE WIZARD,
AND HIS WORK,
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.

SEE GIMBREDE'S NEW STYLE
WEDDING CARDS.
See the new style Wedding Envelopes.
See the matchless variety of Note-Paper.
See the new patterns of Note Paper.
See the Auto-photograph Album.
See the $4 Album reduced to $3.
See the fresh stock of Lippincott's Splendid Albums, (wood covers, etc.)
588 BROADWAY, (Metropolitan Hotel.)

PLATED WARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Since the tax upon Silver ware, what a rush there is, to be sure, for

GOOD PLATED GOODS,

Upon which there is no tax levied. I have only time in the midst of hurrying business, to say, that the best place to obtain the

GENUINE ARTICLE

is at the well-known store of

LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

RETAIL.

We are now offering an extensive stock of the following articles for MEN'S WEAR at WHOLESALE PRICES, which in many instances, will be found to be JUST HALF THE USUAL RETAIL PRICES!!! viz.:

NECK-TIES, in endless variety, from 25 cents. SCARFS, a splendid assortment, 25 to 50 cents each, less than prices elsewhere. GLOVES, all kinds; BEST KID GLOVES IN NEW-YORK, at $1! HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS, and DRAWERS, TRAVELING SHIRTS, in great variety, from $1 50 to $4. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS of every description, for ladies as well as gentlemen. Also, closing out a large lot of superior quality and make of fine DRESS SHIRTS, WITHOUT ANY REFERENCE TO THE PRICE OF COTTON OR LINEN. The BEST shirts at $2.

Also, 5,000 dozen men's and boys' fine linen

COLLARS

DOMESTIC FINISH, at $1 50 per dozen, or 13 cents each, the best make of collars in the market, and WARRANTED fully equal in quality to any sold at $2 50.

[illegible]

WEDDING CARDS

[illegible]

The Sale of Seven-Thirty Bonds.

The [illegible] appears in the Boston [illegible]:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, [illegible], Nov. [illegible], 1862.

SIR: By inadvertence [illegible] yesterday [illegible] would [illegible] deposit. I intended to say that the [illegible] from the date of [illegible], that the bonds would be dated October 1, 1861; that the past due coupons [illegible], and the current coupons [illegible] or paid, as stated in my letter of yesterday. [illegible] that the accrued interest upon the current coupons to date of their deposit may be paid in United States notes or coin, and thus avoid the inconvenience incident to [illegible]. You will cause this decision to be made known, and may amend the advertisement to accord [illegible] expedient.

Yours truly, S. P. CHASE.

To Hon. JOHN [illegible], Assistant Treasurer, U. S., Boston.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	5
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	6
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov.	6
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	8
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	12
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	15
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	19
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	[illegible]
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	[illegible]
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	[illegible]
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	3
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec.	[illegible]
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	[illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	19
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	22
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	22
Nova-Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov.	22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov.	26
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	29
[illegible]	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	29
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	3
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	6
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec.	10
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	17
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec.	24
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec.	[illegible]
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan.	[illegible]

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship Scotia, will close at the New-York Post-office, on Wednesday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible] Mails close at [illegible] 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
[illegible] Mails close at [illegible] 6 A. M. and 4:30 [illegible] P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
[illegible] Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 3:30 P. M.
[illegible] for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at [illegible] A. M., and 3½ P. M.
[illegible] all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

A RESPECTABLE GERMAN FAMILY, who have not the means to educate their son, a fine looking boy, 10 years of age, wishes to meet with a family that will adopt the boy, and give him a first-class education, especially in music and drawing. Only first-class families need address, (to-day) TALENT, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE OF DANIEL YOUNG, who left his home, No. 9 Short-st., Leicester, [illegible], he is earnestly requested to communicate and send his address to his distressed wife and children, No. 18 Queen-st., Leicester, England, as it is very important.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARGARET WILLIAMS, (formerly MARGARET MALONE,) who was in California when heard of last. Any information respecting her whereabouts will be gratefully received by her mother, at No. 65 Sheriff-st., New-York City. California papers please copy.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 129th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 362 Broadway.

$250.—FOR SALE, A COMMISSION BUSINESS, elegantly located, clearing $2,000 yearly; half interest only for $250; old and fine house. Also, superior old and [illegible] establishment in Leight-st.; rare location and business; $2,000; cheap. No. 119 Nassau-st., Room No. 14, for two days.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE MAN TO TAKE charge of a lunch counter, or to take the counter on his account, by paying weekly the rent and everything found for use. This is a good chance for a competent man. Apply immediately at No. 29 Pine-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels sent on to every part of the country. Cut this out.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of the secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commission under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Geo. T. Strong; Horace Binney, Jr.; Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt; R. W. Burnett; Hon. Mark Skinner; Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending articles to soldiers of regiments which it is supposed will add to the convenience of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been sent have [illegible] those to whom they were addressed [illegible] of the smallest value to them, except as to [illegible] for this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, [illegible] of the excessive losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in [illegible] an [illegible] first [illegible] fatigued, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the fight and chase are [illegible]. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. [illegible] of regimental hospital stores and [illegible] is [illegible] to the sick and wounded; [illegible] the [illegible] of the articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this [illegible], as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. [illegible] the request of the General-in-Chief this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

No. [illegible] Greene-st., New-York, Nov. 17, 1862.

AMERICAN HOSE COMPANY, NO. 19, return their hearty thanks to Mr. [illegible], No. 82 Greene-st., for the refreshments furnished to them after the fire at the Atlantic Iron Works, on Sunday morning. HENRY [illegible], Foreman. [illegible], Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

RICH [illegible] SILKS.

PLAIN AND FANCY.

A full assortment arrived per recent steamers.

ALSO FROM AUCTION,

PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,

In great variety, at low prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, VELVETS,

CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS, LININGS,

TRIMMINGS, &c., IN GREAT VARIETY.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,

Including Choice and Novel Styles of

BROCHE, CASHMERE, AND WOOLEN SHAWLS.

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF WINTER

CLOAKS, OF THE LATEST PARIS SHAPES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

Linens, Sheetings, Quilts, Blankets, Piano and Table Covers, Lace Curtains, Curaloes, &c., &c.

LARGE ASSORTMENT—CHEAP!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,

POPLINS, FANCY and PLAIN ALPACAS, VELOURS, REPS, and every other description of WINTER DRESS GOODS, received from auction, and retailed much

BELOW REGULAR PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE and LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS of every kind, ready-made or manufactured to order.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

This Department is under the direction of ladies, and contains a very attractive stock, at moderate prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

NO. 551 BROADWAY.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.

BONNETS,

CLOAKS,

SHAWLS, &C.

COMPLETE SUITS OF MOURNING

MADE AT SHORT NOTICE.

No. 551 Broadway.

Between Spring and Prince sts.

W. JACKSON.

359 BROADWAY.

Gold Window Shades.

Buff Holland Window Shades.

White do. do. do.

Green do. do. do.

Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.

Retail prices not advanced.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

LACE CURTAINS.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,

MUSLIN CURTAINS,

DAMASK CURTAINS,

SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,

BROCATEL CURTAINS,

CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,

GIMP, &C.

Retail prices not advanced.

KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

691 BROADWAY. 691

GREAT BARGAINS

IN TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

At ALBERT & CO.'S, No. 691 Broadway.

A large assortment of toys and fancy goods will be sold, for two weeks only, under the old prices of importation, to make room for new goods.

A LARGE ARRIVAL BY STEAMER SCOTIA OF LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS.

A great variety of CLOAKS, just arrived per steamer Persia, from the leading MODISTES OF FRANCE, will be opened for sale on MONDAY and during this week, at

HOMES & LE BATARD'S,

No. 477 Broadway.

Third store from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake's.

R. H. MACY

NOW OPENING FROM AUCTION,

1,000 FRENCH NEEDLE-WORKED LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,

From 4s. to $5.

Also, collars, sets, infants' embroidered waists and dresses, and every variety of needle worked goods suitable for the holidays, at low prices.

Opening, a job lot of real French Valenciennes laces, much below regular prices.

Cheapest line of ladies', gents' and children's plain and hemstitch linen handkerchiefs in the City.

All our FANCY FALL RIBBONS marked down to close.

Our 25 cent ribbons will be closed for 18 cents.

Our 31 cent ribbons will be closed for 25 cents.

Our 38 cent ribbons will be closed for 31 cents.

Our 50 cent ribbons will be closed for 37 cents.

Closing all our MILLINERY GOODS at low prices.

Closing all our HOODS, SONTAGS, &c., at low prices.

Fine stock ladies', gents' and misses' merino under-wear.

Full stock BALMORALS, at very low prices.

Corsets, ladies' made up underclothing, &c.

Closing out our stock of FINE PARIS FLOWERS, at very low prices.

NOW OPENING—

1,000 doz. LADIES' KID GLOVES, best quality, plain, 87 cents.

1,000 doz. LADIES' KID GLOVES, best quality, Stitched, $1.

R. H. MACY.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS

Have now in store

FIGURED SILKS, PLAID SILKS, AND PLAIN SILKS;

MERINOS, OTTOMANS, REPS AND VELOURS,

In choice colors, at moderate prices.

An immense assortment of

WOOL PLAIDS, PLAID POPLINS, COTTON AND WOOL PLAIDS,

PRINTED CASHMERES, DELAINES AND REPS, and other Dress Goods.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF NEW SHAWLS.

No. 483 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway,

PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,

are now offering to retail buyers the most extensive stock of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,

And every style of HEAVY CURTAIN GOODS, CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,

ever before displayed in this City.

They are prepared to execute orders for

CURTAINS, VALLENCES, TENTURES, RIDEAUX.

Also, for

GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW-SHADES,

at a small advance on cost prices.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

of all kinds of

CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, UPHOLSTERING MATERIALS,

AND EVERY KIND OF WINDOW SHADES.

Call the attention of the wholesale trade to their stock of these goods, which is the largest in the market, and which they offer for cash and short time,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,

NO. 369 BROADWAY,

PAPER-HANGERS AND DECORATORS,

are offering great inducements in their

STOCK OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,

which this season is unusually large and well assorted. They will guarantee that all orders, whether for plain or decorative styles of Paper Hangings, will be executed in an artistic and workmanlike manner.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 BROADWAY,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, THE 17th INSTANT,

NOVELTIES IN EMBROIDERIES, RICH LACES, CHANTILLY SHAWLS, VEILS, AND BARBES.

ALSO,

POINT AGUILLE COLLARS, COLLARETTES AND HDKFS, OF THE MOST APPROVED STYLES.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally.

GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.

No. 205 Broadway.

Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Will open, on Monday, November 17,

Their Fall Importation of

RICH LACE CURTAINS,

VARYING IN PRICE FROM $5 TO $75.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS.

[illegible] NOW OPEN, AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKINGS.

A LARGE LOT,

PURCHASED AT THE RECENT AUCTION SALES,

FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 17,

200 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.........at $16, worth $20.

200 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.........at $18, worth $25.

200 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.........at $20, worth $30.

200 STRIPED BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, from $8 to $20.

ALSO,

A CHOICE STOCK OF

SCOTCH PLAID WOOL LONG SHAWLS,

FROM $5 50 AND UPWARD.

ALSO,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

REAL INDIA

CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CLOAKS,

SACQUES,

CIRCULARS,

JACKETS,

MANTILLAS,

In every variety of material,

AT

The United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,

Nos. 204 and 206 Canal-st.

GEO. CAREY.

Opposite Arnold, Constable & Co.'s.

N. B.—MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS IN ALL SIZES.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

50,000 YARDS

OF

BRITISH AND SAXONY

DRESS GOODS,

FROM THE GREAT AUCTION SALES

OF

THE WEEK,

AT PRICES VARYING FROM

12½ cts. to 20 cts. a YARD,

AND CHEAPER AND MUCH BETTER THAN

Prints or Delaines.

We invite the special attention of purchasers to the above lot of Dress Goods.

Also,

A SPLENDID STOCK OF ALL THE NEW STYLES AND COLORS IN

FRENCH MERINOS, OTTOMANS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, EPINGLINE, CASHMERES, POPLINS, &c., 20 to 30 per cent. less than Broadway prices.

Also,

A complete assortment of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, VEILS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

LADIES WEARING MOURNING will find it to their advantage to examine our goods and prices, before going to mourning stores.

N. B.—Large lots of Dress Goods, &c., &c., receiving constantly from auction. W. K. PEYTON,

No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES.

CLOAKS at $5 and $6.

CLOAKS at $7 and $8.

CLOAKS at $8 and $9.

CLOAKS at $10 and $11.

CLOAKS at $12 to $25.

CLOAKS 25 to 40 PER CENT.

CHEAPER THAN BROADWAY STORES.

Ladies, please examine our garments. In style, quality and manufacture we guarantee them equal to any in the City.

W. K. PEYTON,

CLOAK MANUFACTURER,

No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS,

No. 463 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.

SELLING OUT OUR PARIS FLOWERS, 6c., 8c., 10c.; old price, 2s.

SELLING OUT OUR STRAW BONNETS, 25c. to 50c.; old price, 75c. to $1.

SELLING OUT OUR RIBBONS MUCH BELOW COST TO CLOSE!

SELLING OUT OUR HOSIERY AND GLOVES VERY CHEAP.

CHOICE FURS

At No. 69 Broadway (up stairs.)

SIGMOND GOGE,

Manufacturer of Ladies' Fine Furs.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.

OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.

To parents who seek good schools for their children.

To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.

Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.

REFERENCES: D. G. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 West 15th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.

Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.

Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance.

Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.—AN ENGLISH and French School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., begins a new term on THURSDAY, Nov. 27. Pupils are received at any period, and charged from date of entry. For full information, see circular or call on the Principal, at No. 5.

D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, AND ARITHMETIC.—While these branches are specially taught at PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, yet ample provisions are made to instruct adults in reading, spelling and other English branches, each student receiving strictly private instruction.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 22 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERSTOWN, New-York—$40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 3. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD F. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,150 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR POSITION IN SOME high-toned family or elsewhere, by a young lady largely experienced as editor's assistant or contributor, organist, singer, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting. She refers to prominent gentlemen for the assurance that low expectations are in no wise commensurate with inferior abilities. Or she would engage in what might occupy but a few hours each day or week. [illegible] WARNER, Box No. 160 Times Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY, WHO has for [illegible] taught the higher branches of English, as well as French, German, music and drawing, in one of the first families of New-York, desires reengagement as resident governess in this City. Unexceptionable references given. Address No. 65 West 21st-st.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU—No. 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars, gratuitously, and teachers with positions. References, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co.

SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED. FEMALES.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork; can take care of children of any age; has six years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 60 [illegible]-st., corner Broadway, over drug-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or regular laundress; does up linens in style; is a magnificent shirt-ironer; no objection to do the cooking, baking and kitchen work of a private family; wages $7 to $8; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 189 East 21st-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A Situation wanted for a young woman as chambermaid or laundress, who we regret to part with on account of a death in the family. For further particulars call at No. 29 Union-square, 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young American woman in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best of City reference given; has lived four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young American girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, to plain sewer, and assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; lived nine years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; and make herself useful; has the best of reference from the highest of families. Call at her present employer's, No. 142 West 42d-st., this day.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation in a respectable private family, by an excellent girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in the fine washing; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. [illegible] East 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or washing; or to do the general work of a small family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, northeast corner of Quincy-st. and Classon-av., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing, or sewing; has 4 years and 6 months reference. Can be seen for 2 days. Inquire at No. 299 Hudson-st.

AS COMPANION, &c.—WANTED, BY A LADY, a situation in the City or country, as companion to a lady; would take charge of one or two children and assist in sewing; references given. Address H., Box No. 147 Times Office.

AS COOK.—A STEADY WOMAN WISHES A situation in a private family as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; also understands pastry and desserts; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; the best of reference (9 years) from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, as cook, in a small private family; understands good plain cooking and baking; would go a short distance in the country; good City reference given. Call at 112 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker of bread and pastry; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation in a private family as cook; understands her business; is an excellent baker; has three years' reference from her last place; has no objection to assist at washing. Call at No. 124 17th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 213 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable woman in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 300 26th-st., near 8th-av., in the store.

AS COOKS, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED, BY two steady Protestant young women—one as good cook and baker; understands her business well in all its branches; will assist with the plain washing; the other as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or general house-worker in a small family; both will be found willing and obliging, and have good references. Apply for two days at No. 111 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 171 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation in a private family as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing if required; can give the best of City reference from where she has lived five years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED by a neat, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; a good baker; makes pastry and soups. A permanent home and $7 a month, as she is fully competent. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family, with her daughter of 15 years of age, who is smart, intelligent, and willing to do any kind of light work and to take care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation in a private family; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; a good baker; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young girl wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; understands pastry and makes bread; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 140 Mulberry-st., near Grand-st., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as first-class laundress; can do fluting and fineries in the neatest manner. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 8th-st., Clinton-place, third floor, front room, No. 9.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take care of an infant and do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 126 8th-st., Clinton-place, third floor, front room, No. 9.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress in a gentleman's family; has no objection to travel; understands the care of children; can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 480 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 16.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take charge of a babe from its birth, or of grown children. Has six years' references. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best of references. Apply at No. 335 6th-av., near corner of 17th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant young woman, who is fully competent to discharge the duties of infant's nurse, having lived in that capacity for several years past; can be highly recommended; City reference given; would do chamberwork, if required. Can be seen for two days or until engaged, at No. 193 East 18th-st., near Avenue A, first floor, front room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED by a competent woman as child's nurse; can take entire charge of the nursery; willing to make herself generally useful if required; first-class City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 50 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses. Call, for two days, at No. 138 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant female wants a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or to take care of children; can cut and fit their clothes, embroider, with all kinds of family sewing; satisfactory City reference given. Inquire for two days at No. 229 Varick-st., corner Carmine-st., up one stair, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman is desirous of a situation as waitress in a first-class private family; understands her work thoroughly; can give the best of City reference for neatness and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR NURSE.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl, as waitress or nurse; can give best of references from last place, where she can be seen for two days. Call at No. 61 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MRS. CONKLIN WISHES THE WASHING and ironing of some ladies and gentlemen and families; will be done in the very best style for 62 cents per dozen. Best of City references. Call at No. 84 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST., all private families, hotels, boarding-houses furnished with first-class servants, City or country; professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers; superior girls for nurses and seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, housework, and also men servants. A number of good servants always wanted.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS to be had—civil, clean and capable—at the largest old-established Institute, at the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st. for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

SITUATIONS WANTED. MALES.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO BUSINESS MEN.—A [illegible], practical business man, desires a situation in [illegible] responsible [illegible]; not afraid of hard work, mental or physical; is a good accountant, quick calculator, assistant book-keeper, &c., &c. Unexceptionable references. Address PERSEVERANCE, City Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a very respectable single young man as coachman; he is strictly temperate, honest, obliging, very industrious, and can understand coachman; he is willing to make himself generally useful. Any person in want of a good man would do well to apply or address a note to M. C., at No. 90 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days. He has the very best of reference from his last employers.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN a private family, as coachman, by a single man, who can produce the most satisfactory City reference from his last and previous employers, for capability, sobriety and honesty; has had many years' experience in this City and country. Address B., Box No. 102 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man as coachman or groom; has no objection to go in the country; the best of reference given. Apply for two days at J. J. STILLING'S, No. [illegible] Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable man, as coachman, or to take charge of a horse, in a Protestant family; has the best of references. Address C. R. J., Box No. 211 Times Office, or could be seen at No. 148 Henry-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted, as coachman and gardener, in a gentleman's family, by a single man, a man of good moral character, who understands his business perfectly well; no objection to City or country; best of reference from his present employer. Address C. H., Box No. 166 Times Office, or No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and of long experience, which his testimonials prove; would be willing to make himself useful; can come highly recommended from his last employer in the City. Address M. M., Box No. 208 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man, English; is sober and honest, a good driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses; no objection to the country; the best of reference given. Address R. S., No. 204 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a single man; is sober, honest, and good driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses; good reference. Address R. C., No. 204 Broadway, first floor.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a young man as coachman and groom; is a careful driver and understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 211 Times Office.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation, by a single, Protestant man, in the above capacity, or would work in a store as porter if required; advertiser is sober and steady, and can give good reference. Address W., Box No. 209 Times Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, A classic in the laying out of ornamental grounds; first-rate florist and fruit grower, and a good vegetable grower; has the best of reference. Address W. D., Mr. Bridgeman's seed store, corner 19th-st. and Broadway, for three days.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 611 Broadway.

AS VALET.—AN ENGLISHMAN, THOROUGHLY understanding the duties to be performed, wishes a situation to go South or to any other part. Apply to BOOKHAM'S, No. 400 4th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Englishman and wife without incumbrance, situations—the man as coachman and groom, the woman as cook, and to assist in the washing; both understand their business thoroughly, and have got the best of reference from their last employer; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 126 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN ANY CAPACITY, outdoors or indoors, by a practical, energetic man, not afraid of hard work, mental or physical; is a pleasing salesman, quick accountant and assistant book-keeper; unexceptionable references. Address PERSEVERANCE, City Post-office.

WANTED—TO DRUGGISTS—THE ADVERTISER wishes a situation as salesman in a wholesale house; has been engaged in the retail trade nine years in the West. Would not object to traveling part of the time. Address DRUGGIST, Box No. 113 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOOKBINDERS.—A STAMPER, TWO FORWARDERS, and a girl to lay on gold, wanted immediately, by GARRET C. HANSON, No. 14 and 16 Jacob-st. Expert hands will find this an excellent opportunity to secure a desirable place. GARRET C. HANSON.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—SEVERAL good compositors can find employment at 50 Greene-st.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO get a situation for a thorough coachman and groom, whom he can highly recommend. Address J. O. T., Box No. 202 Times Office.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A COOK, WASHER and general houseworker, to go some distance from New-York. A German girl preferred; must come well recommended. Inquire at No. 29 West 34th-st.

A DRESSMAKER.—AN ASSISTANT DRESSmaker, who understands cutting and fitting children's dresses and making over ladies' garments, wishes employment by the day in a private family; can do all kinds of sewing. Address No. 266 3d-av., near 22d-st.

A GROOM.—WANTED, A LIVERY GROOM; must be a careful driver. Apply to-day, between 3 and 4 o'clock, to Mr. EDWARDS, British Vice-Consul, No. 17 Broadway.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a tidy, industrious Protestant girl, as laundress and chambermaid; one who understands her business. Reference required. Apply at No. 45 East [illegible]-st., before 9 o'clock, on Tuesday, Nov. 18.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS light porter, 16 to 20 years old; one residing with his parents preferred; wages moderate. Address Box No. 1,373 with references.

A VALET.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS valet, to go to Cuba with a merchant; salary liberal. Apply at No. 3 Chatham-square.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS waiter; one who can bring good references from his last place; Protestant preferred. Call at No. 35 5th-av., on Tuesday and Wednesday, 18th and 19th inst., between 10 and 12 A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER WORKS OF ART, FLORENTINE MOSAIC TABLES, ALSO PARIAN AND BRONZE FIGURES, RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE AND FRENCH PORCELAIN.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 19, 20 and 21, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., each day, at the store No. 560 Broadway, a large assortment of alabaster figures and groups, classical vases, tazzas, fountains, &c., being the entire importation of Messrs. Giovacoli & Zannoni, just landed and never before exhibited. The goods will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of art, comprising a variety of figures and groups of new and various subjects, vases, fountains, &c., of which a descriptive catalogue can be had at the office of the auctioneers and at salesroom. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases at a small expense.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1862, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER ADMINISTRATRIX OF MOSES TUCKER, DECEASED.

200 sh. Far.L. & T.Co. $25 ea.	100 sh. Marine Bank. $50 ea.
200 sh. Nor. & Wor. R. $100 ea.	11 sh. St. B'k Eliza'h $50 ea.
$25 50 Nor. & W. Div. Scrip.	300 sh. P. VeinCoalCo$100 ea.
$70 Gal. & Chic. Div. Scrip.	7 sh. Gal. &Chi. RR. $100 ea.
100 sh. Har. R. R. Pref. $50 ea.	2 sh. Phil. & R'd'g R. $50 ea.

$1,000 Norwich and Worcester R. 7 per cent. Bond, 1874.

Pew No. 118 St. Thomas' Church, south aisle.

Catalogues on day of sale at No. 58 Wall-st.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa-beds, bureaus, chairs, tables, wardrobes, bedsteads, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, mattresses, cutlery, one light wagon, one mangle, one set of fitch furs, plated ware.

LEATHER AT AUCTION—BY J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer, on Nov. 21, 1862, at 10½ A. M., 3,000 SIDES OF HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER, made from Buenos Ayres Hides, will be sold at store, Nos. 66 and 68 Ferry-st., corner of Cliff-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

Have on hand new PIANOS, for sale and to rent,

At No. 723 Broadway,

A full supply of their elegant COTTAGE PIANOS.

$160.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $160; do., with carved legs, $175; do., with pearl keys, $250 and $300. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the City. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $160. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S UNRIVALLED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms No. 141 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. I invite the attention of the public to my stock of newly improved Overstrung Grand and Square Pianofortes, which for their peculiar musical qualities and unequaled durability stand unsurpassed. Every piano warranted for five years. GEO. STECK.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible] JOHNSON & SPADER, Leader Buildings, [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FIVE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-houses, [illegible] trimmings, bay-windows [illegible] all the modern improvements [illegible] Thorpe; house 20x48, lot 20x100, north side of [illegible]-st., near 4th-av., and within one block of the [illegible] Skating-pond of the Central Park. Apply to M. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st., or of Mr. THORP, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 321 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of the [illegible], five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; [illegible] terms to accommodate. Apply to E. ROCKWELL, No. [illegible] Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—For a smaller house, the four-story high stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 41 East 30th-st., handsomely finished, in complete order, and ready for immediate occupation. Can be seen any time during the day, or apply to C. H. B., No. 24 Murray-st. Coal laid in for the Winter.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN VALUABLE BUILDING lots in the business centre of Jersey City. Apply to J. J. DURANT, No. 65 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A MODEL TOWN, NORTH NEW-YORK, is now being laid out, built upon, graded, curbed, sidewalks flagged and lighted with gas, just over the Harlem River Bridge, in Westchester County; no assessments and taxation light; commutation on Harlem Railroad, only to Melrose, (Morrisania). Streets and avenues correspond with those of New-York proper. Decidedly, in every respect, the most desirable property ever offered for sale in these suburbs; over 1,000 lots, at prices from $200 to $1,000; terms easy; also for sale, several houses, now finishing. Apply to THOMAS RAE, on the premises.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Hudson Railroad and steamboat landing, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 203 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 48 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 4 P. M.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, 5 minutes' walk from railroad. Address G. B., Box 2,114, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

FARMS.

FIVE IMPROVED FARMS—IN MONMOUTH County, New-Jersey, in the vicinity of the Keyport and Port Monmouth Steamboat Landings, at the following prices: $11,000, $8,500, [illegible] and $8,000. Also, four houses and lots, at from $450 to $1,600. [illegible] WARNER, [illegible]

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM, THE PROPerty known by the street number 73, (now vacant,) in Murray-st., two doors west of College-place. Apply to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of Columbia College, 71 Wall-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH AND WITHOUT steam-power, at Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st. Inquire of WM. MACGEORGE & CO., No. 486 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODERN-built house, between 14th and 40th sts., 1st-av., costing not more than $5,000; part cash will be paid at the time of sale, the remainder in quarterly installments. Address, with the real name of the owner and location, J. P. HOUSE, Box No. 3,389 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKlyn, convenient to the ferries, would board one or two young men, on reasonable terms. Pleasant rooms on second floor. Good references given and required. Address Box No. 2,630 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR a small family can be accommodated with front rooms, with a private family, at No. 12 [illegible]-place, 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, a large front room on the second floor. Good references will be given and required. Apply at No. [illegible] West 24th-st.

BOARD WANTED—WITH PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms, for a lady, son and child, in a private family, private table preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, B. W. T., Box 198 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN IN A PRIVATE family, a parlor and bedroom, or one large well furnished room, containing gas, grate, closets, etc., with breakfast and dinner at 6 o'clock; location between 4th and 6th avs., and 12th and 30th sts.; best of reference given and required. Address stating location and terms, F., Box No. 1,471 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A GENtleman, where he can enjoy the comforts of a home, a parlor and bedroom, or a single room with or without board. Address, with full particulars, B. B. B., Box No. 907 Post-office. References of the highest respectability given and required.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED BY TWO gentlemen, in the vicinity of Broadway and Canal-st. Address, stating full particulars, HOME, Box No. 188 Times Office.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT to rent, without board, to a single gentleman, in a first-class private house, No. 166 West 14th-st. References of the highest respectability given and required.

AS AN EQUIVALENT FOR BOARD AND a pleasant home, a young American lady will assist with sewing and household duties in a respectable private family. Address M. JONES, Box No. 106 Times Office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

HOTELS.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

This elegant and commodious hotel, erected by JAMES DONAHUE and JOSEPH A. DONAHOE, Esqs., to be conducted by Mr. LEWIS LELAND, late of the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, will be ready for the reception of guests on the 1st of January, 1863.

LOST AND FOUND.

$700 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE BAG of the Harlem Savings Bank on the night of Oct. 28, 1862, the following bonds and notes:

Four U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, $500 each, 19th August, 1861, numbered B. 4,280; A. 3,261; B. 3,263; C. 3,263; twenty-fifties, 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, interest payable 19th February and August; numbered from 4,845 to 4,864, both inclusive.

Eight U. S. Bonds for $1,000 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1861, Nos. 7,977, 2,627, 4,477, 4,478, 2,386, 2,387, 2,388, 4,529.

Two U. S. Bonds for $500 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1861, Nos. 3,089, 3,090.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above securities.

The above reward will be paid by me on recovery of said property, and no questions asked.

B. E. TOPPING, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, NOV. 3, from a carriage in passing up 4th-av., from 9th-st. to Gramercy Park, (20th-st.,) or in East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, a BLACK LEATHER TRAVELING BAG, marked "J. B., New-York," containing one camel's hair and two cashmere shawls, two or three of unmarked packages, besides several smaller articles of little value except to the owner, among them a Bible much prized. A reward of $50 will be paid for the recovery of the property, or proportionately for any part of it, on application at No. 34 Gramercy Park.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,112, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,[illegible], for [illegible] shares, and No. 2,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

CAUTION.—LOST IN THE MAILS, TWO PROMISSORY NOTES, as follows, viz.: [illegible] & Co., April 10, 1862, 6 months, $641 74; Jones & Smith, Sept. 28, 1862, 3 months, $330 34; each payable to the order of the makers, and indorsed by them. All persons are hereby cautioned not to buy or negotiate the above notes, as payment of them has been stopped.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, [illegible] black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and by all stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.

G. A. WHITEHORNE,

No. 18 [illegible]-st., four doors from Nassau.

[illegible] SAMARITAN'S GIFT. [illegible] REMEDY [illegible] CURE. [illegible] Sold, and sent by mail, by [illegible], No. 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS.—Warranted in all cases of obstruction, no matter from what cause it arises, for the Whites and other weaknesses of the uterine organs. Perfectly harmless on the constitution and never fail. Price one dollar. Sent by mail when required. Sold by all druggists. EVERY WOMAN should possess herself of DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE ON FEMALE DISEASES, PREGNANCY, MISCARRIAGE, &c. Sent free to any address on receipt of two stamps. J. BRYAN, general agent, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 5,079.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!—Those afflicted with this complaint are invited to call whether treated or not. No charge for consultation. All [illegible] quickly relieved, and cure warranted, by DR. MOBERLEY, No. 534 4th-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 22 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 38 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 27 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 20th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while in no case of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NEW DISCOVERY.—BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS—A speedy remedy for gonorrhea, gleet, seminal weakness, nightly emissions, &c., &c. Have no taste of medicine, do not interfere with business pursuits, and no change of diet required. A cure warranted in all cases. Sold by all druggists, and sent by mail, if required. Price $1. Dr. BELL'S Treatise on Seminal Weakness and Gonorrhea sent free on receipt of two postage stamps. J. BRYAN, 76 Cedar-st., N. Y.; Post-office Box 5,079.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 124 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 6 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. THEO. GEBEKE.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $2. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 12 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACULOUS healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Room No. 25 Cooper Institute.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE—THE REMAINING PROPERTY OF the Newark Machine Company, consisting of engine, lathes, gear cutter, bolt cutter, taps and dies, &c., with a large lot of patterns, flasks and foundery tools. Will be sold cheap, by T. P. RANNEY, Receiver, corner of High and Orange-sts., Newark, N. J.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works Paterson, N. J.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 630 Broadway.

PELHAM FARM PIPPIN CIDER FOR sale in lots to suit for shipping, &c. Also, apples. Apply at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., New-York. R. A. J. LYNCH.

FOUND, STRAYING IN BROADWAY, A GREY PONY, about 14 hands high, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at No. 46 West 19th-st., in the livery stable.

[illegible]

U. S. TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF $50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000. CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR. INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The Investment in these Bonds is at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, through the *confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.
Deposits received, Collections made, Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

BONDS OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN. SIX AND SEVEN PER CENTS.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals, at the office of Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, at No. 17 William-st., in the City of New-York, until noon on the 1st day of December next, at which time they will be opened, for the following described Bonds of the State of Michigan:

$250,000 7 per cent. 5-year Bonds.
223,000 6 per cent. 10-year Bonds.
185,000 6 per cent. 15-year Bonds.
214,000 6 per cent. 20-year Bonds.
$872,000 in all.

All offers must be made in sealed packages, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for State Bonds of Michigan."

These Bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1863, and will have coupons attached for the semi-annual payment of interest in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be reimbursed.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State, approved March 11, 1861, and the proceeds can only be used for the redemption of an equal amount of Bonds formerly issued by the State, and "redeemable at the pleasure of the State, after the 1st day of January, 1863," which Bonds will be received at par in the payment of the Bonds now offered.

No bids will be considered at less than the par value of the Bonds.

The money for accepted bids must be paid by the 31st day of December. JOHN OWEN, Treasurer State Michigan.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS. OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1862. This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

NO. 22 WALL-ST., Corner of Broad. GWYNNE & DAY, STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS. Offer their services for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange. New-York State Stocks constantly on hand and for sale. United States "Five-Twenty" Registered and Coupon Six Per Cent. Stocks constantly on hand and for sale at par and accrued interest. These Bonds can be had in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. GWYNNE & DAY.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 33 Wall-st.

BANKING OFFICE OF CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., New-York. We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. N. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission. Nov. 5, 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.

J. H. GREENMAN, (Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 60 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates. REFERENCES.

Daniel S. Miller,	Dater, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile,	John P. Marsh.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1862. AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the 3d-av. Railroad Company, held at the new depot building (3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.) on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., for the election of Directors and for Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, the following-named persons were duly elected: FOR DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM A. DARLING,	WILSON G. HUNT,
WILLIAM REMSEN,	CLARKSON N. POTTER,
HENRY R. REMSEN,	MALTBY G. LANE,
HENRY HART,	PETER McMARTIN,
SAMUEL JAUDON,	WM. J. VALENTINE,
GEORGE G. WATERS,	JOHN B. HOBBY,
ROBERT SQUIRES.	

FOR INSPECTORS.

J. L. EVERITT,	J. B. BATCHELOR.
S. H. COMSTOCK.	

And at a meeting of Directors held the same day WILLIAM A. DARLING was unanimously reelected President, and WILLIAM REMSEN Vice-President. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862. AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, the following named gentlemen were duly elected FOR DIRECTORS.

Effingham Townsend,	C. P. Leverich,
William Agnew,	William G. Read,
William S. Herriman,	Charles Burkhalter,
Jacob R. Nevius,	F. C. Havemeyer,
Jacob A. Robertson,	Abraham R. Van Nest,
Charles N. S. Rowland,	Edward H. Owen,
Edward G. Faile,	John F. Halstead,
John J. Phelps,	Lawrence M. Luther,
Jacob Hassen,	Charles D. Matthews,
Edmund Penfold,	William R. Thurston.

FOR INSPECTORS.

Matthew Bird,	Abraham B. Embury,
Peter I. Nevius, Jr.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. N. S. Rowland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, &c., of the Chatham Bank, held Nov. 3, 1862, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER,	CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN,	CHAS. SANDFORD,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	GEO. OPDYKE,
THOS. DAVENPORT,	OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
JOHN E. DUNHAM,	THOS. WOODWARD.
BENJ. W. MERRIAM.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 12, 1862. NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, until the 21st instant at 12 o'clock M., for the sale to this Company of $41,000 of its First or Second Mortgage Bonds, for the Sinking Fund. The Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. Parties whose proposals are accepted may furnish the bonds on or before the 24th instant. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the numbers of their bonds, to JOHN N. WHITING, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. New-York, Nov. 1, 1862. ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

DAYTON & MICHIGAN RAILROAD BONDS, MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD BONDS, ditto issued to the City of Milwaukee, bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 37 William-st., room No. 1.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO. No. 53 Exchange-place.

E. A. VANDERHOOF, No. 24 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange. STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent. MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] & CO., No. 24 WALL-ST., Have on hand for immediate delivery the new TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of $50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE of INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN. FOR SALE. These Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds. Purchases of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government. Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 24 Wall-st., New-York. Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

$40,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF FROM $500 to $5,000, on improved real estate in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. No brokers' commission charged. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Attorney-at-Law, 229 Broadway, Room 13, New-York.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 88 WALL-ST., Nov. 3, 1862. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable (free of United States tax) at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. The Transfer Books will reopen on FRIDAY, 14th inst. By order of the Board, THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST. CHARTERED 1854. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. Bank open EVERY DAY, from 10 to 3. Also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the laws of this State, Public Notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of the various Wards of said City, on the first Tuesday of December next, (being the second day of December, 1862.)

The Polls will be held at the places which have been duly designated by the Common Council as the places at which Elections shall be held in said districts during the present year, and the polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

THE OFFICERS TO BE VOTED FOR AT SUCH ELECTION ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A COMPTROLLER, in the place of Robert T. Haws.
A COUNSEL to the CORPORATION, in place of Greene C. Bronson.
An ALDERMAN in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an odd numerical designation, viz.: 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th and 17th.
Six COUNCILMEN to each Senatorial District.
One COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward.
One INSPECTOR OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward.
Two TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward, and such vacancies as may exist in School Offices.
By order of the Common Council.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of Common Council.
Dated New-York, Nov. 12, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862. JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

I HEREBY NOTIFY THE PUBLIC NOT to trust my wife MARY McGRAW, anything in my name; she has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation. Any debts contracted by her since the 21st of October to the present and for the future I will not pay. JAMES McGRAW.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MADISON G. HARRINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the office of E. W. Stoughton, No. 73 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next—dated Nov. 10, 1862. JUBAL HARRINGTON, Administrator. n11-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. VAN MEERBEKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. & J. Gemmel, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next. Dated, New-York, Sept 18, 1862. MARY VAN MEERBEKE, Administratrix. s23-law6mTu*.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1862. Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for two hundred and ten thousand (210,000) yards of White Cartridge Cloth, in width and proportions as follows, viz.:

10,000 yards, 19 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 22 inches wide.
20,000 yards, 24½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 26½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 28½ inches wide.
80,000 yards, 30 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 31 inches wide.
60,000 yards, 33 inches wide.
210,000

To be delivered at the Navy-yard in this City free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation. S. P. BROWN, Navy Agent.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD SECOND-HAND furniture for cash. Address EUGENE, Box No. 177 Times Office.

A FINE STOCK OF ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, mahogany and grained parlor suites, in silk, satin and plush, just opened by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery, at very low prices.

ENAMELED ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND EBONY CHAMBER SETTS, a surplus stock, at cost, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, at No. 87 Bowery.

SPRING, HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES, best quality, guaranteed, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, OF NO. 87 BOWERY, guarantee all work as represented.

SMALL CURRENCY BILLS.—CORPORATIONS and merchants wishing to issue small currency bills will be furnished with samples and estimates on addressing the subscribers. FERD. MAYER & CO., Lithographers and Engravers, 96 Fulton-st., New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 309 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.........Wm. Wheatley.
LAST WEEK OF THE CELEBRATED GABRIEL RAVEL TROUPE and YOUNG AMERICA, previous to their departure for Europe, Nov. 22.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18, second production of the comic Fairy Pantomime, entitled THE GOLDEN EGG, arranged by Gabriel Ravel. New Tricks, Transformations, &c.
Gabriel in his great part of.........Tony.
Young America in his celebrated personation of the Tony.
The Wonder of the World, YOUNG AMERICA, will repeat his great feat on THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.
The evening's entertainments will commence with the roaring Farce of WHERE DID THE MONEY COME FROM? By the Dramatic Company.
Wednesday, last night but three of the GABRIEL RAVEL TROUPE.
SATURDAY, NOV. 22, GRAND FAREWELL RAVEL MATINEE.
Mr. Wheatley takes much pleasure in announcing that he has effected a reengagement with EDWIN FORREST, who will appear on MONDAY EVENING next, Nov. 24, for the first time this season, in his great Shakespearean character of MACBETH.
During Mr. Forrest's engagement, several pieces not yet produced, including THE BROKER OF BOGOTA, (first time in many years,) METAMORA, &c., &c., will be placed upon the stage, with the attention to mise en scene which characterizes this establishment.
In consequence of the great success attending the production of CAMILLE in Brooklyn and this City, Mr. Wheatley is induced to announce that MATILDA HERON will repeat that character on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.
The performance will commence at 7¾ o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GUERRABELLA.
Director.........J. GRAU.
NOTICE—Seats may be secured for WEDNESDAY'S FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO, and FRIDAY'S LUCREZIA BORGIA, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibel & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) Nov. 19,
SIGNORA GUERRABELLA IN COMIC OPERA.
When will be presented Donizetti's Comic Opera of LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO. (The Daughter of the Regiment.)
Signora GUERRABELLA.........as.........Maria.
In announcing Signora GUERRABELLA in the rôle of Maria, particular attention is called to the fact that in this popular character she has achieved the highest success in the principal cities of Europe.
BRIGNOLI as TONIO. SUSINI as SULPICE.
Signora GUERRABELLA will sing during the music lesson, Rondo from Balfe's last and most popular Opera, "THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER," sung last year by Signora Guerrabella with great success at Covent Garden, London, with Italian words adapted.
Conductor and Musical Director.........Sig. MUZIO.
ON FRIDAY, Nov. 21, last night of SIGNORA LORINI.
Only night of LUCREZIA BORGIA,
With MORENSI, BRIGNOLI and SUSINI.
On SATURDAY NEXT, LAST GRAND MATINEE.
MONDAY, Nov. 24,
POSITIVELY DINORAH.
DEBUT OF MLLE. CORDIER.

IRVING HALL.
MR. T. MASON JONES,
(Of Trinity College, Dublin,)
WILL GIVE HIS
SECOND ORATION,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.
SUBJECT:
"CURRAN, AND THE WITS AND ORATORS OF THE IRISH BAR."
SYLLABUS.

Curran's Biographers: Mr. W. H. Curran, Thomas Davis, and Charles Phillips—Lords Byron and Erskine, Mme. De Stael, Dr. Birkbeck, Sheridan and John Foster bear testimony to Curran's wonderful powers—Illustrious Sons of Ireland—Her Oratory and her Music her greatest Glory—The several schools of Irish Eloquence—Curran compared with Pitt, Fox, Flood, Grattan, Burke, Avonmore, Dean Kirwan, Plunkett, O'Connell and Shiel—His School and College Life—Early Struggles at the Bar—His first Brief—"*The Monks of the Screw*"—Irish Society at that time—Enters Parliament—Defence of Rowan; its wonderful effects—"Universal Emancipation"—Speech for "Finnerty; Picture of the Informer"—"Liberty of the Press"—Rebellion of '98—Awful condition of Ireland—Death of T. W. Tone and Lord E. Fitzgerald—The Execution of the Brothers Sheares—State Trials—Sarah Curran and Robert Emmett—Curran on the Bench—Resigns the Judicial Office—His Despondency and Death—His Power of Humor—Anecdotes of his wit, "bon mots," repartees—Variety and Versatility of his Genius—Nature of his Eloquence—His noble Character—Conclusion.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. Can be obtained at the Hall; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Appleton's Bookstore, No. 443 Broadway; Sibel & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and at Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS, Lessees and Proprietors.
MONDAY, NOV. 17.
First night of the new Farce, written by Sylvester Bleeker, entitled BLACK BLUNDERS.
GEORGE CHRISTY.........as.........Julius Crow.
Which will be performed in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads. THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR, &c., &c.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE, for ladies and children, commencing at 2.

MISS TERESA CARRENO,
THE CHILD PIANIST,
EIGHT YEARS OF AGE,
Whose astonishing performances on the Piano before the connoisseurs and dilettanti of New-York have created the liveliest surprise and gratification, will have the honor of giving her
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
AT IRVING HALL.

DONATION VISIT.—THE ANNUAL DONATION Visit and Festival of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum will be held on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18 and 19, from 12 M. to 10 P. M., at the Asylum, in Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av. Donations in provisions, flour, money, or whatever can be applied to the use of the Institution, are earnestly solicited, as the number of children constantly applying for admission render the present funds of the Society entirely inadequate to its support.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. FALL ARRANGEMENT. On and after 20th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6. Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3.45, 5, 6. Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot. Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock. J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. For all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE.—NEWARK TO NEW-YORK, VIA HOBOKEN.—The extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad to Hoboken, having been completed, trains will run on and after Nov. 19, 1862, as follows:

Leaving Morris and Essex Depot, Newark:	Leaving New-York:
6 A. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 6.45 A. M.
7.30 A. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 8.15 A. M.
9 A. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 9.45 A. M.
10.30 A. M.	Barclay and Christopher-st. Ferries, 12 M.
1 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 2.45 P. M.
3.30 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 4.15 P. M.
5 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 5.45 P. M.
6.30 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 11 P. M.

Tickets to Newark can be obtained at the Ferry, at either Barclay, Canal or Christopher sts., New-York, or at the Depot at Hoboken.

N. B.—Passengers via Christopher-st. will connect with the trains by leaving New-York 15 minutes in advance of the above time.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:27 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at [illegible] A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
TO-NIGHT, (TUESDAY,)
FOURTH TIME,
THE COMIC DRAMA,
In 5 acts, written expressly for Mr. Wallack, with NOVEL EFFECTS, STARTLING SITUATIONS AND SPLENDID NEW SCENERY, by Isherwood.
And a highly successful and extraordinary exhibition,
CENTRAL PARK;
or,
THE HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS.
Received by full and fashionable audiences with peals of laughter and bursts of applause. The actors called before the curtain at the end of each act.
Wyndham Otis.........Mr. Lester Wallack
Kerr Flamberry.........Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Myrtle.........Mr. Norton
Harry Dunstead.........Mr. Reynolds
Robert Crutch, from England.........Mr. Young
Bayley.........Mr. Parkes
Skeedicks, a boatman.........Mr. C. Parsloe, Jr.
William.........Mr. Turner
Grabbles, a City Policeman.........Mr. Browne
Dobson, a Central Park ditto.........Mr. Hudson
Mrs. Kerr Flamberry.........Miss Gannon
Flora Myrtle.........Miss Madeline Henriques
Bridget Tooligan.........Mrs. John Sefton
Mittens.........Mrs. Reeves
ACT FIFTH.
LAKE AT CENTRAL PARK.
The scene will represent the Park, with all the effects of foliage, rock and water, as it appeared during the recent Autumn weather.
WEDNESDAY, BOSOM FRIENDS.
THURSDAY, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE, With an unrivaled cast.
FRIDAY, SPEED THE PLOUGH.
SATURDAY, CENTRAL PARK.
In preparation, THE BACHELOR OF ARTS, HENRIETTE, and THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) Nov. 18,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
will make their second appearance this season, presenting the
SAME CHARMING ENTERTAINMENTS
As Last Night.
THREE
OF THOSE
BRIGHT, BRILLIANT PIECES,
THE FAIRY CIRCLE!
PRINCE DOLOROSO!!
and
THE IRISH TIGER!!!
which abound in all that
GAYETY,
GALLANTRY,
and
GRACE
which have proved so attractive a talisman in these Delightful Delineators
of
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE.
Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS in three pieces every night.
Box-book open six days in advance.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee and Manager.........Wm. Wheatley.
LAST WEEK OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1862,
MATILDA HERON
will, in compliance with general desire, repeat her thrilling impersonation of
CAMILLE.
Last nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.
Last night of performance of
MATILDA HERON,
SATURDAY NEXT.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR.........CARL ANSCHUTZ.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19,
Will be presented for the second time, Beethoven's Grand Classic Opera in 2 acts, of
FIDELIO.
Which will be produced with the same perfection and attention to details as the "Magic Flute."
THE ARION SOCIETY,
to render due effect to the grand choruses, has kindly consented to assist.
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW SCENERY,
AND GREATLY INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, OF NEW-YORK.—First grand subscription Concert at IRVING HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1862. With the assistance of Madame Rotter, (by kind permission of Mr. C. Anschutz, Director of the German Opera,) Mr. Bruno Wollenhaupt, and a grand orchestra of forty artists; Conductor, A. Paur. Subscriptions for the series of four concerts, at $2, will be received at Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; T. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 98 Spring-st., and Steinway & Son's, No. 82 Walker-st. Single tickets, at the door, 75 cents each. The subscription tickets can be used for any of the concerts. First grand Ball of the season, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1862, at the City Assembly Rooms. Tickets to be had of members only. Particulars hereafter. GEORGE NEMBACH, Secretary.

BANVARD'S FAMOUS ORIGINAL PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—Now in the third month of its exhibition in Brooklyn, and visited nightly by admiring hundreds. It has already been seen by upwards of 10,000 pupils of Brooklyn Public and Sabbath Schools.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY SING IN Prof. Mattison's Church, 41st-st., near 8th-av., THIS EVENING also, at 8 o'clock. A choice selection of new and patriotic songs. Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Dec. 10.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$125
Second Cabin Passage.........70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$110
Second Cabin Passage.........60
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON, LOW RATES OF PASSAGE. One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly, Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:

ILLINOIS.........2,500 tons	AMERICA.........2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY.........2,000 tons	BONAPARTE.........2,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco. For further information apply at the office of M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Nov. 22.
ETNA	Saturday	Nov. 29.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Dec. 6.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	110	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. BALLANTINE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 22. Rates of passage from New-York—First class, according to accommodations, $65 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, [illegible]; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. Wenke, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $130; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau.........$45 00
Passage money to Havana.........[illegible]
For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

[illegible]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ONE WEEK MORE,
ONE WEEK MORE,
THE LAST WEEK,
THE LAST WEEK,

ESQUIMAUX INDIANS,
ESQUIMAUX INDIANS,
ESQUIMAUX INDIANS,
ESQUIMAUX INDIANS,
Consisting of a man, woman and child, Brought from Davis' Straits by C. F. HALL, Esq., Arctic Explorer. They will be on exhibition from 10 o'clock A. M. till 12 M., from 3 till 4, and from 7 till 10 P. M.
COMMODORE NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT—Having just returned from Washington, where he visited PRESIDENT LINCOLN and his CABINET, and received numerous presents, will be seen
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
PRIOR TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.
NEW WAX FIGURES of our most distinguished Union Generals, Victoria, Prince of Wales, &c.
Boucicault's great drama,
PAUVRETTE; or, UNDER THE SNOW,
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
MR. HARRISON, IMPROMPTU COMIC SINGER.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; begins at 7¾ o'clock.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.
The great modern comedy,
NO REST FOR THE WICKED,
NO REST FOR THE WICKED.
Received on each representation, by full and fashionable audiences, with shouts of laughter and applause.
Mons. Genet (the wicked).........Mr. Blake
Mons. Fernand (the gay).........Mr. C. Walcot, Jr.
Pomaire (the jealous), Courtaine (the sleepy), Castelle (the cold), Montar (the henpecked) — Old friends in wickedness of Genet's, not one owning to over 45 years of age — Robson, Stoddart, Marlowe, Leonard
Antoine (valet to Genet).........Mr. Peters
Madame Fernand (the loving).........Miss Laura Keene
Madame Claire Genet (the confiding).........Miss Laura Leigh
Madame Didaut (the austere).........Mrs. Robertson
Madame Montar (the vixen).........Miss Thompson
Annette.........Miss Everett
And the Comedietta of the
COLLEEN BAWN SETTLED AT LAST.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY—NO REST FOR THE WICKED.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY—Last two nights of PEG WOFFINGTON.
SATURDAY—The Theatre will be closed for the rehearsal of the Grand Fairy Spectacle entitled
BLONDETTE,
Which will be produced
MONDAY, Nov. 24,
With
GORGEOUS SCENERY, SPLENDID DRESSES,
NEW MUSIC,
NOVEL MECHANICAL TRICKS AND EFFECTS,
And the most elaborate
PROPERTIES AND STAGE APPOINTMENTS.

BANVARD'S
SEA OF GALILEE.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
PALACE OF MUSIC,
14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
THE CAMPBELLS TRIUMPHANT.
SECOND WEEK.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
This beautiful Hall is entirely remodeled and improved—a new floor has been laid to command a full view of the stage, &c., neat, warm and comfortable.
CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS
comprise the following well-known performers: Rayner, Gray, Clifford, Davis, Eddie, Lockwood, Solomons, J. Waldo, P. Butler, Williams, Vantine, Gibbs, Rocazi, Wertzer, Livingston, Hill, Johnson, &c.
By request of many families,
A GRAND MATINEE
On WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
commencing at 3 o'clock.
Doors open in the evening at 6¾; commence at 7½.
Tickets 25 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Entrance corner Fifth-avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

At the request of a number of the leading citizens of New-York, the extensive property located between the Fourth and Fifth avenues and 57th and 59th streets, has been leased for the purpose of establishing a
SELECT PRIVATE SKATING POND.
These grounds cover an area of
ELEVEN ACRES.

Contracts have been made for fencing and preparing this property for the purposes to which it is to be devoted during the coming Winter.

Large and commodious structures will be erected to accommodate Subscribers, including Refreshment Saloon, Room for the sale and hire of Skates, Cloak Rooms, etc.

It is designed by the Managers to dispose of only a limited number of tickets. None but persons of respectability and character will be admitted as Subscribers, as it is designed to conduct this enterprise so as to enable Ladies and Children to visit the Pond at all times without the necessity of a male escort. References will therefore be demanded of all persons applying for tickets who are not known to the Managers.

Arrangements have been made to illuminate the Pond in the most brilliant manner. A splendid Band of Music will perform from 3½ to 10½ P. M., when the Ice is in condition for Skating.

The management take pleasure in being able to announce that the Pond will be under the charge of OSCAR F. OATMAN, (late President of the Washington Skating Club of Brooklyn,) whose experience is the best guarantee we can give that the ice will always be kept in the best Skating condition, and that nothing will be left undone to insure the comfort and enjoyment of visitors.

JOHN L. BROWN, General Superintendent.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Season tickets for a gentleman and two ladies.........$10 00
Extra ladies' tickets.........3 00
Minor, under 15 years of age.........3 00

Sale of tickets will commence on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, 1862, at the office of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel, St. Nicholas Hotel and Astor House, and at the principal office at Conover & Walker's, No. 474 Broadway.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

IRVING HALL.—MR. J. R. THOMAS' GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1862. A number of eminent artists will assist on the occasion. Tickets, 50 cents each; to be had at the music stores and at his residence, No. 123 Amity-st.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD AT THE ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 18, 19 and 20, from 11 A. M. till 10 P. M. Donations of fancy articles and refreshments will be thankfully received.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD BY THE LADIES' Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resurrection, at the corner of 6th-av. and 33d-st., under the hotel, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., and continuing during the week.

TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after WEDNESDAY (19th), the evening exhibitions will commence at 7½ o'clock; afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 131 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 23, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the above line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and waybill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices. GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK, LEAVING AT 4 O'CLOCK INSTEAD OF 5.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS will, on and after Nov. 19, leave James-slip, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c. A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE TWINE AND cordage makers will be held at the Garrick House, No. 33 Chatham-st., Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock.

THE NATION'S FINANCES.

[illegible]

Opening of the Bids for the Thirteen Million 7.30 Bonds.

[illegible]

Over Three Hours Occupied in the Operation.

The Amount of the Bids Upwards of Thirty Millions

The Premium Obtained Over Three Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

The bids for nearly $13,000,000 of the 7.30 three years bonds were opened, and the result announced by the Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon—they occupying more than three hours. There was an unusually large number of bidders and other interested persons present. The offers, in detail, are as follows:

Parties in the City of New-York.

Name.	Amount.	Rate.
Henry P. Ketchum	610,000	2.50
Bank of America	500,000	2.00
Bank of America	10,000	2.00
Reid, Drexel & Co.	50,000	1.00
Reid, Drexel & Co.	75,000	2.00
Reid, Drexel & Co.	50,000	2.10
Reid, Drexel & Co.	50,000	3.00
Reid, Drexel & Co.	21,000	3.50
Reid, Drexel & Co.	754,000	2.85
American Exchange Bank	750,000	3.05
Henry F. Vail, Cashier	600,000	3.10
Henry F. Vail, Cashier	600,000	3.00
Henry F. Vail, Cashier	600,000	2.75
Henry F. Vail, Cashier	600,000	2.25
Henry F. Vail, Cashier (with accruing interest on all bonds, making $2,000,000.	500,000	2.25
Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.	25,000	2.10
C. Baker	5,000	1.03
George A. Black	1,000	2.00
W. H. Cox, Cashier	25,000	3.05
W. H. Cox, Cashier	25,000	3.10
W. H. Cox, Cashier	227,500	3.00
W. H. Cox, Cashier	210,000	2.90
W. H. Cox, Cashier	10,000	1.50
E. P. Mansfield	500	2.05
E. P. Mansfield	500	1.50
Fearny & Dawson	25,000	2.00
Fearny & Dawson	25,000	3.20
J. D. Orton	2,500	2.75
J. D. Orton	2,500	3.00
Livermore, Clews & Co.	100,000	3.11
Livermore, Clews & Co.	200,000	3.13
Livermore, Clews & Co.	100,000	3.13
Ward, Campbell & Co.	510,000	3.15
Ward, Campbell & Co.	250,000	2.75
Ward, Campbell & Co.	10,000	3
Ward, Campbell & Co.	200,000	3.05
Ward, Campbell & Co.	60,000	3.35
Ketchum & Co., for [illegible] and others	4,642,500	3.05
Ketchum & Co. for Harrison & Hooper and others	107,500	3.05
Ketchum & Co. for Maurice Kitcham	50,000	3.05
Ketchum & Co. for Waterbury (Conn.) Bank	25,000	2.40
Ketchum & Co. for Ansonia Bank	15,000	1.01
Ketchum & Co. for U. S. Trust Co.	100,000	2.07
Henry H. Bushnell	3,000	par.
Anthony Halsey, Cashier	20,000	1.76
Anthony Halsey, Cashier	25,000	2.26
Anthony Halsey, Cashier	25,000	2.76
Edward J. King	5,000	2.27
Edward J. King	5,000	2.53
Edward J. King	5,000	2.16
Underhill & Haven	20,000	2.80
Benkard & Hutton	250,000	2.12½
Benkard & Hutton	250,000	2.75
Benkard & Hutton	250,000	2.37½
Benkard & Hutton	250,000	2.50
George Ellis, Cashier	15,000	2.05
George Ellis, Cashier	150,000	2.30
George Ellis, Cashier	150,000	2.55
James E. Southworth, President Atlantic Bank	25,000	2.60
James E. Southworth, President Atlantic Bank	25,000	3
Datter & Timpson	20,000	2
Philip Speyer & Co.	20,000	2.51
Philip Speyer & Co.	10,000	2.50
Philip Speyer & Co.	10,000	2.56
Philip Speyer & Co.	10,000	2.59
Philip Speyer & Co.	10,000	2.63
Philip Speyer & Co.	10,000	2.64
Philip Speyer & Co.	5,000	2.69
Philip Speyer & Co.	5,000	2.71
Philip Speyer & Co.	5,000	2.73
Philip Speyer & Co.	5,000	2.75
Philip Speyer & Co.	5,000	2.76
Philip Speyer & Co.	5,000	2.77
Daniel Leroy	5,000	2.40
Daniel Leroy	5,000	2.55
Anthony Halsey, Cashier	130,000	2.06
Thompson Bros.	500,000	2.21
Thompson Bros.	200,000	2.07
Thompson Bros.	300,000	3.17
J. Van Deusen & Co., Pres't, &c.	20,000	2.76
J. Van Deusen & Co., Pres't, &c.	20,000	2.96
J. Van Deusen & Co., Pres't, &c.	20,000	3.12
J. Van Deusen & Co., Pres't, &c.	20,000	3.26
J. Van Deusen & Co., Pres't, &c.	20,000	3.31
Isaac W. Blain, for self and others	4,500	1.50
Thomas Turner	500	2
Henry W. Shaw	1,000	3
P. L. Bushnell	5,000	1
P. L. Bushnell	5,000	1.50
P. L. Bushnell	5,000	2
P. L. Bushnell	5,000	2.50
Ward & Co.	50,000	2.15
Ward & Co.	50,000	2.66
Ward & Co.	50,000	2.85
Ward & Co.	50,000	3.05
Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.	10,000	par.
Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.	10,000	0.50
Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.	10,000	1.50
Bliss, Williams & Co.	25,000	1.75
Bliss, Williams & Co.	25,000	1.1-19
Bliss, Williams & Co.	25,000	2.05
Bliss, Williams & Co.	25,000	1.25
Bliss, Williams & Co.	25,000	2.30
E. L. Boiles	6,000	2.33
Richard Ballant	7,500	4.00
John L. Rogers	20,000	1.03
Chas. H. Deloan	30,000	2.25
Chas. H. Deloan	20,000	2.50
G. N. Goddard	1,500	3.00
Underhill & Haven	5,000	1.70
Underhill & Haven	5,000	1.77
Underhill & Haven	5,000	1.97
Underhill & Haven	5,000	2.07
Underhill & Haven	5,000	2.27
Underhill & Haven	5,000	2.37
Underhill & Haven	5,000	2.47
Underhill & Haven	5,000	2.57
Underhill & Haven	5,000	2.67
Underhill & Haven	5,000	2.77
Underhill & Haven	5,000	2.97
Underhill & Haven	5,000	2.07
Clarkson Brothers	10,000	2.10
Clarkson Brothers	10,000	2.15
Clarkson Brothers	10,000	2.17
Clarkson Brothers	10,000	2.40
Gebhardt Fire Ins. Co.	5,000	2.37½
Gebhardt Fire Ins. Co.	5,000	2.62½
Gebhardt Fire Ins. Co.	5,000	2.87½
Gebhardt Fire Ins. Co.	5,000	3.05
Robert Stuyvesant	500	2.62½
Robert Stuyvesant	500	2.37½
John Blakes	1,000	2.50
Benjamin Tower	5,000	2.40
Benjamin Tower	5,555	2.60
Chas. H. Deloan	15,000	2.75
Chas. H. Deloan	15,000	3.00
F. Stower, Jr.	5,000	2.50
Livermore, Clews & Co.	10,000	1 1.19
Livermore, Clews & Co.	5,000	2.37½
Livermore, Clews & Co.	40,000	2.40
Livermore, Clews & Co.	54,000	2.50
Livermore, Clews & Co.	5,000	2.55
Livermore, Clews & Co.	5,000	2.60
Livermore, Clews & Co.	6,000	0.02½
Livermore, Clews & Co.	5,000	0.00½
Livermore, Clews & Co.	5,000	2.87½
Livermore, Clews & Co.	5,000	2.90
Whitehouse, Son & Morrison	90,000	3.00
Whitehouse, Son & Morrison	75,000	4.30½
Livermore, Clews & Co.	50,000	2.00
Livermore, Clews & Co.	20,000	2.05
Livermore, Clews & Co.	20,000	2.10
Livermore, Clews & Co.	20,000	2.12½
Livermore, Clews & Co.	10,000	2.25
Livermore, Clews & Co.	5,000	2.37½
Livermore, Clews & Co.	30,000	2.61
Livermore, Clews & Co.	250,000	2.07
Livermore, Clews & Co.	150,000	3.13
Livermore, Clews & Co.	50,000	3.17
E. L. [illegible]	250	3.00
J. M. [illegible]	1,000	par.
Benjamin H. Field	1,000	.75
Benjamin H. Field	220,000	1.00
Geo. W. Welch	10,000	2.50
Alphonse [illegible]	1,000	3.00
Maria McGregor	7,000	2.75
Charles [illegible]	2,500	2.75
The Judd Linseed and Sperm Oil Co.	50,000	3.75
Merchants' Bank, per J. D. Vermilye, Cashier	100,000	2.50
Merchants' Bank, per J. D. Vermilye, Cashier	50,000	2.75
Merchants' Bank, per J. D. Vermilye, Cashier	[illegible]	3.00
Merchants' Bank, per J. D. Vermilye, Cashier	[illegible]	3.25
Merchants' Bank, per J. D. Vermilye, Cashier	[illegible]	3.50
Chatham Bank—		
Per Schriver, Cashier	25,000	2.55
Per Schriver, Cashier	25,000	2.75
Per Schriver, Cashier	25,000	3.05
Per Schriver, Cashier	25,000	3.26
James F. [illegible]	5,000	2.50
Jno. Wadsworth	10,000	3
Jno. Wadsworth	10,000	2.75
Mutual Life Insurance Company	100,000	2.90
Mutual Life Insurance Company	100,000	3
Mutual Life Insurance Company	100,000	2.75
Mutual Life Insurance Company	100,000	2.50
Mutual Life Insurance Company	100,000	3
Vermilye & Co.	10,000	2.50
Vermilye & Co.	20,000	2.55
Vermilye & Co.	50,000	2.61
Vermilye & Co.	50,000	2.81
Vermilye & Co.	20,000	2.90
Vermilye & Co.	10,000	2.90
Vermilye & Co.	50,000	2.60
Vermilye & Co.	20,000	3.10
Vermilye & Co.	100,000	2.30
Vermilye & Co.	20,000	2.40
Vermilye & Co.	60,000	2.55
Vermilye & Co.	20,000	3.00
Vermilye & Co.	20,000	2.75
Vermilye & Co.	50,000	3.80
Vermilye & Co.	10,000	4.00
E. W. Tallman, Cashier Continental Bank	50,000	3.05
E. W. Tallman, Cashier Continental Bank	50,000	3.10
E. W. Tallman, Cashier Continental Bank	50,000	3.20
E. W. Tallman, Cashier Continental Bank	50,000	3.26
John Slattery	10,000	Par.
John Slattery	10,000	2
Clarkson & Co.	5,000	1.01
Clarkson & Co.	10,000	1.01
Roosevelt & Son	100,000	3.25
Roosevelt & Son	100,000	3.50
Roosevelt & Son	100,000	3.75
James A. Cowen	20,000	3.55
Geo. & Samuel Brown	25,000	2.75
Geo. & Samuel Brown	25,000	3
Geo. & Samuel Brown	25,000	3.25
Geo. & Samuel Brown	25,000	3.50
John P. Yelverton, Cashier	25,000	3.22
John P. Yelverton, Cashier	150,000	3.27
Jeremiah Pangborn	5,000	3.73
Joseph M. Price, President, (and accrued interest,)	5,000	2.50
G. S. Robinson & Son	157,000	3.30
G. S. Robinson & Son	150,000	3.20
G. S. Robbins & Son, Trustees	40,000	2.50
G. S. Robbins & Son, Trustees	40,000	2.80
G. S. Robbins & Son, Trustees	40,000	3.25
G. S. Robbins & Son, Agents	20,000	3.50
G. S. Robbins & Son, Agents	20,000	2.75
J. F. Delmear	100,000	2.19
J. F. Delmear	100,000	3
Gallatin, President	15,000	2.50
Winslow, Lanier & Co.		
For themselves & C. P. Calvert	100,000	2.25
For themselves & C. P. Calvert	100,000	2.50
For themselves & C. P. Calvert	200,000	2 1.19
For themselves & C. P. Calvert	350,000	3
For themselves & C. P. Calvert	250,000	3.10
E. B. Stanton & Co.	100,000	3.25
E. B. Stanton & Co.	100,000	3.30
E. B. Stanton & Co.	100,000	3.36
E. W. Dunham	50,000	2.79
E. W. Dunham	50,000	3.01
E. W. Dunham	50,000	3.17
F. M. Harris, cashier	25,000	2.00
F. M. Harris, cashier	25,000	2.23
F. M. Harris, cashier	25,000	2.50
F. M. Harris, cashier	25,000	2.75
F. M. Harris, cashier	25,000	3.00
Manhattan Savings Institution	125,000	0.⅛
Home Insurance Company	25,000	2.00
Home Insurance Company	25,000	2.30
Home Insurance Company	25,000	2.53
Home Insurance Company	25,000	2.75
East River Savings Institution	25,000	2.50
East River Savings Institution	25,000	3.00
Wm. B. Slocum	10,000	2.50
James H. Banker	20,000	3.00
James H. Banker	20,000	3.20
James H. Banker	20,000	3.32½
James H. Banker	20,000	3.37½
James H. Banker	20,000	3.40
John Devoe, Executor	3,400	3.50

By Parties in Philadelphia.

E. W. Clarke & Co.	850,000	3.06
E. W. Clarke & Co.	50,000	3.25
E. W. Clarke & Co.	50,000	3.87
E. W. Clarke & Co.	25,000	3.70
Wm. Wright	15,000	2.00
G. F. Ward & Co.	5,000	4.12½
G. F. Ward & Co.	6,000	4.00
G. F. Ward & Co.	10,000	3.75
G. F. Ward & Co.	5,000	3.67½
G. F. Ward & Co.	13,000	3.06
G. F. Ward & Co.	6,000	3.27½
G. F. Ward & Co.	5,000	3.00
Joseph Jones	2,000	3.00
Joseph Jones	20,000	3.01
Francis & Ege	4,000	1.00
T. Morgan	1,600	3.60
Stewart & Bro.	25,000	2.80
Stewart & Bro.	25,000	2.90
Stewart & Bro.	25,000	3.02
Stewart & Bro.	25,000	3.38
Corn Exchange Bank	20,000	2.75
Corn Exchange Bank	20,000	3.00
Corn Exchange Bank	20,000	3.37½
Corn Exchange Bank	20,000	3.25
Corn Exchange Bank	20,000	0.37½
V. De [illegible] and others	500	1.00
Rebecca Nathans	2,000	3.00
Nathan Nathans	1,000	2.50
C. Spooner	10,000	2.25
Pemberton Smith	3,000	par.
John Galliver	2,000	3.25
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank	250,000	2.88
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank	100,000	2.65
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank	50,000	3.85
H. G. Young, Cashier	25,000	2.00
H. G. Young, Cashier	25,000	2.50
H. G. Young, Cashier	25,000	3.00
H. G. Young, Cashier	25,000	3.50
J. E. Parke	5,000	2.87½
C. T. Willet	50	1.00
Blank	5,000	3.25
Blank	5,000	3.50
G. D. Rosengarten	5,000	4.00
Jacob L. Smith	75	4.00
S. & W. Welsh	100,000	2.60
Samuel F. Ashton	10,000	3.12½
Samuel F. Ashton	10,000	2.50
Decomney, Lafourcade & Co.	6,000	3.25
W. H. Webster	2,200	par.
Drexel & Co.	150,000	2.80
Drexel & Co.	150,000	2.91
Drexel & Co.	250,000	3.02
Drexel & Co.	150,000	2.37½
Mrs. S. E. Edwards	2,000	par.

By Parties in Boston.

Samuel Rea	$200	3.00
Franklin Haven	500,000	2.77
Franklin Haven	500,000	3.25
Ira Steward	100	3.00
Samuel A. Way	10,000	1.50
Samuel A. Way	10,000	2.25
Samuel A. Way	10,000	3.00
Samuel A. Way	10,000	3.25
J. Kendall	2,000	1.00
Jno. Gardner	3,000	2.25
Jno. Gardner	2,000	3.75
James W. Harris	1,000	2.25
National Bank	70,000	2.00
W. Ropes & Co.	10,000	par
W. Ropes & Co.	10,000	2.00
W. Ropes & Co.	10,000	2.50
W. Ropes & Co.	10,000	3.00
Webster Bank	75,000	2.75
Webster Bank	75,000	2.62½
Webster Bank	75,000	2.37½
Webster Bank	100,000	2.25
Robert White	3,000	2.00
New-England Bank	40,000	2.50
New-England Bank	280,000	1.50
New-England Bank	10,000	0.50
Charles Stoddard	6,000	2.25
Boylston Bank	40,000	3.00
Geo. B. Milson	1,000	1.00
J. R. Cook	10,000	2.50
Henry S. Milton	1,000	par.
Allen Danforth, Treasurer	10,000	1.00
Allen Danforth, Treasurer	10,000	2.50
Allen Danforth, Treasurer	10,000	3.00
Isaac Sweetser	1,000	3.00
G. L. Hunting	400	par.
J. A. Davis	25,000	[illegible]
Thos. Lamb	20,000	2.00
Thos. Lamb	25,000	2.75
Otis Daniel	10,000	2.50
Otis Daniel	10,000	2
Otis Daniel	10,000	1
Otis Daniel	10,000	3
Otis Daniel	10,000	2
C. S. Darrow	1,000	4
Brewster, Sweet & Co.	15,000	3.75
Brewster, Sweet & Co.	100,000	1.50
Brewster, Sweet & Co.	100,000	0.75
Brewster, Sweet & Co.	100,000	2.12½
Brewster, Sweet & Co.	10,000	2.12½

By Parties in District of Columbia.

Jay, Cooke & Co.	250,000	2.75
Jay, Cooke & Co.	150,000	3.07
Jay, Cooke & Co.	150,000	3.05
Jay, Cooke & Co.	50,000	3.12½
Jay, Cooke & Co.	50,000	3.20
Jay, Cooke & Co.	50,000	3.30
Jay, Cooke & Co.	100,000	3.50
Jay, Cooke & Co.	200,000	3.62½
Jay, Cooke & Co.	200,000	3.75
Jay, Cooke & Co.	200,000	4.00
Geo. W. Uppermuhle	6,000	par.
Jno. E. Kendall	4,000	3
J. C. Lewis	100	1
J. C. Lewis	100	2
J. C. Lewis	100	3
S. J. Goss	750	par.
S. S. Underwood	400	3
Rittenhouse, Fant & Co.	20,000	2.26
Rittenhouse, Fant & Co.	20,000	2.25
Rittenhouse, Fant & Co.	100,000	3.30
Rittenhouse, Fant & Co.	20,000	3.20
Rittenhouse, Fant & Co.	20,000	2.50
Briggs & Co.	100,000	2.09
Jas. Hutchinson	2,000	par.
Jas. Hutchinson	2,000	1.00
Jas. Hutchinson	2,000	1.30
Jas. Hutchinson	2,000	2.00
Wm. F. Dole	400	2.00
Anna G. Dudley	150	2.25
Jno. Pender	[illegible]	3.50
Florence & [illegible]	[illegible]	3.00
M. L. McLane	1,000	3.50
Jay, Cooke & Co.	20,000	3
Jay, Cooke & Co.	25,000	3.12½
Jay, Cooke & Co.	25,000	3.25
Jay, Cooke & Co.	25,000	3.50
John T. Vincent	5,000	2.50
Charles W. [illegible]	500	1.75
Lewis Johnson & Co.	100,000	3.62½
Lewis Johnson & Co.	200,000	2.95
Lewis Johnson & Co.	50,000	2.70
Lewis Johnson & Co., on behalf of Clark, Dodge & Co.	100,000	3.12½
Lewis Johnson & Co., on behalf of Clark, Dodge & Co.	100,000	3.35
Lewis Johnson & Co., on behalf of Clark, Dodge & Co.	100,000	3.37½
Lewis Johnson & Co., on behalf of Clark, Dodge & Co.	100,000	3.50

From other Localities.

M. A. [illegible], Jersey City	3,500	2.00
Wm. Barlow, Brooklyn	5,000	2.50
Wm. Barlow, Brooklyn	5,000	3.10
J. Derequile, Cincinnati	20	3.50
Jno. H. Robinson, Paterson, N. J.	200	1.00
A. B. Johnson, Utica	10,000	1.00
L. Thompson, Albany	5,000	1.02
Albany Exchange Bank	20,000	2.00
Albany Exchange Bank	20,000	1.50
Albany Exchange Bank	20,000	1.00
Albany Exchange Bank	20,000	0.75
Albany Exchange Bank	20,000	0.50
Foster & Smith, Pittsburgh	10,000	1.28
Cambridge Bank, Massachusetts	10,000	2.50
Naumkeag Bank, Salem	100,000	2.00
Miner's Bank, Pottsville, Pa. (and accruing interest.)	50,000	2.50
White & Hill, Nashua, N. H.	5,000	par.
G. W. Bergen, Jersey City	5,000	2.50
B. M. Freligh, Saugerties, N. Y.	5,000	2.75
B. M. Freligh, Saugerties, N. Y.	5,000	3.12½
B. M. Freligh, Saugerties, N. Y.	10,000	75
Waterbury Bank, Conn.	3,000	2.00
Metacomet Bank, Fall River, Mass.	15,000	2.25
Metacomet Bank, Fall River, Mass.	15,000	2.50
Metacomet Bank, Fall River, Mass.	15,000	2.75
Metacomet Bank, Fall River, Mass.	15,000	3.00
T. D. Armstrong, for Mt. Holly, N.J.	5,000	3.00
T. D. Armstrong, for Mt. Holly, N.J.	5,000	3.50
Seth Caldwell, Worcester	1,000	1.00
John P. Elton, Waterbury, Conn.	15,000	2.50
John P. Elton, Waterbury, Conn.	10,000	2.00
F. S. Bailey, Springfield, Mass.	5,000	1.25
F. S. Bailey, Springfield, Mass.	5,000	1.50
F. S. Bailey, Springfield, Mass.	5,000	1.75
F. S. Bailey, Springfield, Mass.	5,000	2.00
F. S. Bailey, Springfield, Mass.	5,000	2.25
John Armstead, Yonkers	10,000	2.15
John Armstead, Yonkers	8,000	3.15
J. N. Hines, Shippensburgh, Penn.	1,000	par.
Jefferson Branch, State Bank, Ohio	31,000	2.00

The Treasury Department has not yet made the calculations with the awards, but gentlemen who were present at the opening of the proposals place the following among the largest successful bidders: Bank of Commerce; Ward, Campbell & Co.; Ketchum & Co., Thompson Brothers; Livermore, Clewes & Co.; Reed, Drexel & Co.; E. W. Clark & Co., American Exchange Bank; Jay, Cooke & Co.; Rittenhouse, Fant & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The comedy of "The Clandestine Marriage" has been so seldom played of late years, that its revival is an event of almost as much interest as the production of a new piece representing, like it, the manners of the last century. It is one of the best constructed and most amusing of the comedies of the period, and must be regarded as a far higher order of piece, artistically considered, than the domestic dramas so plentifully manufactured by MORTON and the younger COLMAN. COLMAN, *père*, wrote "The Clandestine Marriage," and GARRICK subsequently touched it up and polished it; among other improvements amplifying the part of *Lord Ogleby*, and making it worthy the acceptance of WILLIAM KING, a famous performer of that day—the original *Puff*, in "The Critic," and *Sir Peter Teazle*. After KING's retirement from the stage no one was thought capable of playing the part until, in 1818, the late Mr. FARREN, then quite a young man, astonished the town with his special genius for embodying the peculiar characteristics of gentleman-like old age. He virtually monopolized the part throughout a long career, and those who recollect him declare that he never can be equaled in it. It is a fact that Fate, in distending the person of Mr. BLAKE beyond the limit usually allowed to man, effectually prevented his attempting, and Mr. WALLACK has, in consequence, been hitherto unable to produce it in his theatre. With Mr. JOHN GILBERT in place of Mr. BLAKE, this difficulty is now removed, and the piece can be given with very fine effect. Mr. GILBERT is a performer who has trained in the most careful and conscientious of schools, and any part he undertakes is sure to be satisfactorily—even admirably—acted. In *Lord Ogleby* he has fine opportunities, and he does not neglect them. The part requires a great deal of elaboration, and this it receives from him very thoroughly. Mr. GILBERT is among the best of the patently elaborate school of actors, as distinguished from the apparently spontaneous school, whereof Mr. BLAKE is the ablest exemplar. The other parts in "The Clandestine Marriage" are filled with that near arrival at perfection which renders all dramatic entertainments at Mr. WALLACK's Theatre so completely enjoyable. It is almost superfluous to say that *Miss Sterling* could not be so charmingly played by any one as by Mrs. HOEY; that *Fanny Sterling* is made irresistibly pretty and interesting by Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES; that *Betty*—a specimen of the maid-servant whom our ancestors used to tolerate, but whose smartness would, in this degenerate age, be rewarded with prompt and ignominious dismissal—becomes delightfully quaint and natural in the hands of Miss GANNON; that, as *Mrs. Heidelberg*, Mrs. VERNON gives further proof of her being the greatest of living comedians; and that Messrs. MARK SMITH, C. FISHER, JOHN SEFTON, REYNOLDS, and FLOYD, make up an *ensemble* of excellence which cannot be approached elsewhere.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS commenced an engagement last evening at the Winter Garden. They brought forth no novelty for the occasion; yet, in spite of the weather, attracted a large and delighted audience. The first piece of their opening programme was the popular Irish drama called "The Fairy Circle," wherein Mr. WILLIAMS illustrates the jovial and pathetic traits of Hibernian character with a truth to nature which places him beyond the point of rivalry. Mrs. WILLIAMS subsequently appeared as *Prince Dolorose* in "The Magic Joke," the liveliest and most amusing little burlesque in her entire repertory.

GERMAN OPERA.—Mr. ANSCHUTZ produced last evening—with a degree of enterprise which seems almost unnecessary when his recent successes are remembered—BEETHOVEN's first and only opera, "Fidelio." Of this work it is almost unnecessary to write. It has obtained its position in the world of art and all that could be said for a year would not shift it higher or lower in the esteem of musicians. Those who regard it as the best opera in the world hear it with a delight peculiar to themselves; they who have reverence for a great name sit reverently for three hours, yawn a little and go home content with having performed a duty. A word may be edged in, aside from the discussions of parties. BEETHOVEN wrote this opera as the ancients wrote tragedies—to seize emotion at its height, and to show you, with as little hesitation as possible, its open workings and intensities. There is very little action in the play—very little variety in the music; but there is grandeur in the whole, regarded from the right point of view. In the present day we require dramatist and musician to bring us by slow stages from the youth of the heroine to her premature decay. We insist on knowing her early history before we compromise ourselves to her outbursts. Without this we rather laugh at her intensity, and look suspiciously on her tears. BEETHOVEN, with the disregard for the world which true genius ordinarily displays, has imposed no wordly conditions on his pen. He writes as though passion, not platitude, were the order of life. The result is a work full of magnificent imaginings, and delightful to the dilettant who views music as music, and not as a pale shadow of life; but it is nevertheless somewhat overlaid and heavy to the ordinary run of people.

The performance of this work last night at Mr. ANSCHUTZ's charming little house exceeded our best expectations. Mme. JOHANNSEN as *Leonora* was simply superb. In all the requisites of a great artist—perception, execution and force—she left nothing to be desired. It is no compliment to say that there is no other artist in the country who can do such justice to so difficult a rôle. Herr LOTTI as *Florestan* was also excellent. The remaining parts were intrusted to careful artists of the establishment, and the choruses were interpreted by one of the best German singing Societies of the country. In a word, though it is to be understood that the performance was one of the best ever given in New-York of this very difficult and interesting work.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last night Mr. FORREST appeared before the braves and fairs of our sister city in the cheerful character of Othello. The gloomy clouds held up from their watery sport at dusk, and the house was in consequence well filled. Mr. FORREST was ably supported by Mr. [illegible] and Mrs. ALLEN.

To-night Miss HERON will repeat, for the third time, her charming "Camille." This performance is as great a favorite with the Brooklyn audience as "La Traviata," and its repetition is sure to fill the house. The seats are largely taken already, and in spite of the imposition of the extra fifty cents for reserved seats.

IMPORTANT FROM YORKTOWN.

An Expedition Against the Rebels Above Gloucester Point.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 16.

A rumor has reached Yorktown that 2,000 rebels are at Gloucester Court-house, twelve miles above Gloucester Point. An expedition was consequently sent over from Yorktown, yesterday, to ascertain the strength of the rebel force. The expedition is commanded by Col. DAVIS, and consists of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

Exchange of Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 16.

Col. LUDLOW has to-day declared exchanged an aggregate of 6,000 officers and men, including all the officers and men captured at Mumfordsville, Ky., on the 17th of September; also, all the New-York officers and men captured at Harper's Ferry, comprising five regiments, one detachment of cavalry and two batteries, now at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and who are now ordered to Washington. The Mumfordville prisoners are now at camp at Indianapolis, and ready to take the field. Maj.-Gen. HITCHCOCK has been appointed Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners. Col. LUDLOW will assist him. Col. LUDLOW was offered the appointment of Chief Commissioner; but declined, as it would interfere with his duties as a member of Gen. DIX's Staff.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MR. T. MASON JONES AT IRVING HALL.—Mr. T. MASON JONES brings us a new species of entertainment, which is, to some extent, a positive sensation. He is not a lecturer after the manner commonly known among us, but delivers, unincumbered with notes, or any kind of written reference, effective, brilliant orations. These orations are eloquent, critical summings up of individual character. Most of them are eulogies of famous Irishmen—Dean SWIFT, CURRAN, GRATTAN, BURKE, SHERIDAN, O'CONNELL and TOM MOORE among the rest. He has, however, devoted his undoubtedly fine talents to other subjects. Last night, for instance, he drew a vivid portraiture of the hero of Italian independence—GARIBALDI. Mr. JONES is an amazingly fine speaker. He has a good presence, a rich, melodious, powerful voice, and he possesses the faculty of swaying the passions of his audience beyond the control of calm, deliberate judgment. He is evidently in earnest, and is himself carried away by the enthusiasm which he imparts to others. His fame attracted quite a crowd to Irving Hall last night, and his future orations are likely to become the correct thing for society to do during the coming Winter.

A NEW MILITARY ORGANIZATION.—Col. WM. S. BLISS, of this City, has received orders from the War Department to organize "The Loyal Brigade of the North," to be made up from men residing in every loyal State. It will comprise the following arms of the service: Sappers and Miners, Sharpshooters, Infantry, Rocket and Howitzer Batteries and Cavalry—in all, about 7,000 men. The design of this organization is to have none but the best men in its ranks, who will truly represent the loyal feeling of the North. As an inducement toward the speedy completion of this brigade, the Colonel is getting up a magnificent banner, to be presented, at the close of the war, to that State whose sons shall be acknowledged to have behaved noblest in the battles in which the Loyal Brigade were engaged. A public meeting will be held next week in aid of this contemplated organization.

ENCROACHMENTS ON THE POST-OFFICE.—We had hoped that the reign of apple stands, peanut ovens, cigar boxes, newspaper shelves, and other traffic on the Post-office domain, had ceased with the new improvements. But it appears just one corner of the new building has already been rented to one of these nuisances, and another has planted itself on the sidewalk on Cedar-street. They will soon multiply, until the sidewalk and vestibule of the Post-office will be full of them. We protest earnestly against this appropriation of the public domain to private purposes. The Post-office premises are even now not too large for its legitimate objects, and the rent paid by these pedlers cannot be enough to justify the public inconvenience they occasion.

RECOVERY OF ACTING COL. DONALDS' BODY.—Through the unremitted efforts of Councilman ANTHONY MILLER, the body of Capt. A. A. DONALDS, of the Second Fire Zouaves, who fell at the second battle of Bull Run, while acting as Colonel of his regiment, was at last recovered on last Wednesday. It was taken to Washington, where it was found to be too much decayed for embalming, but was made disinfectant. It will arrive here to-day and be put in charge of an undertaker. The funeral will take place on next Sunday from the City Hall, and be attended largely, no doubt, by the firemen, whose representatives will hold a meeting some evening this week to make arrangements for a proper escort of their member.

OUR RESERVE CORPS.—Notwithstanding the tremendous drain on our City population to supply our quota to the armies in the field, we have a reliable reserve corps always at command—a small army in itself in the City alone, and about half as many as WASHINGTON had under his command at any time during the Revolution. Our First Division numbers about 7,500 men, skilled in the use of arms, the school of the soldier, and ready to take the field at a moment's notice. Can any portion of the South boast of a like *corps de reserve?*

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE ELM CITY.—As the steamboat *Elm City* was backing into her dock yesterday at Peck-slip, one of the firemen, named GEORGE CRAWLEY, was struck by the crank and almost instantly killed. It appears that he went into the crank-room for the purpose of procuring some hose, when he approached the machine in a careless manner, and was struck in the head and died before assistance could be rendered. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest upon the body, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

THE CANDIDATES FOR ALDERMEN.—We are informed that Mr. JACKSON, Mozarter, in the Ninth District, does not desire the nomination against Mr. FROMENT, who will undoubtedly be run by the Tammany people, but will be glad to aid in his election. Mr. CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, Republican, and President of the Board of Councilmen, is not a candidate, except for the Council. On the Aldermanic question, the Republicans are disposed to favor Mr. FROMENT, although they cannot consistently nominate him.

SALE OF PICTURES AND ENGRAVINGS.—Mr. S. T. WILLIAMS, No. [illegible] Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond streets, will sell through Messrs. BANGS, MERWIN & Co., at public auction, commencing this evening, an extensive assortment of fine English and French engravings, French and German lithographs, English and French studies in great variety, chromo of CHURCH's celebrated painting of Niagara, &c. &c. A better opportunity is rarely offered to those desiring choice prints at low rates.

SEYMOUR RIFLES.—Ex-Adjutant HENRY S. LIEBENAU, of the Fifty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers, is organizing the first regiment of a brigade, with the name of the Seymour Rifles, in honor of the Governor elect. Mr. LIEBENAU has served well in various soldierly spheres, is active, energetic and popular, and there is no doubt that in this enterprise he will be, as he has been in others, entirely successful.

FIRE IN A CLOTHING STORE.—About 5 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred in the clothing store of MAGNUS DAVIS, No. 23 Avenue D. The damage to the stock was about $200. Mr. DAVIS is insured for $3,500 in the Astor Insurance Company. The building, which was damaged to the amount of [illegible], is insured for [illegible] in the Bowery Insurance Company.

A NEW-YORK BRAVE.—Lieutenant [illegible], of the Fourth New-York Regiment, Scott Life Guard, who was promoted for gallantry on the battle-field of Antietam, is now in this City on sick leave.

ANOTHER STRIKE.—Among the general laborers who have demanded an increase of wages, the street-sweepers have taken their turn. They say that either their wages or the piles of dirt must go up. They prefer the wages.

TRIAL OF STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.—The customary trial of fire-engines at the Fifth Ward Liberty Pole, on Thanksgiving Day, will be varied this year by the presence of a number of steam fire-engines, weather permitting.

THE HUTCHINSONS ON THE WING.—The Hutchinsons repeat their concert in Prof. MATTISON's church this evening, and leave for Albany on Wednesday.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Common Council.

The Board met last evening, the President, Alderman FRAZEE, in the Chair.

The Mayor returned, without his approval, the resolution adopted on the 27th ult., referring the claim of S. A. [illegible] to the Finance Committee, on the ground chiefly that the claim, which was against the city before consolidation, should have been presented when all the facts and circumstances in relation thereto might have been easily ascertained, and not suffered to remain until outlawed. This should not invalidate a claim, but affords reasons for a thorough investigation.

The Mayor also sent in a veto of the resolution passed at the same meeting, appropriating $300 for badges for the Fire Department, on the ground that there were no funds applicable to the purpose in the City Treasury.

The communication relating to the Fire Department was referred to the Fire Department Committee for report, and the other portion was ordered to be placed on the minutes.

The Mayor also submitted the following in relation to the draft:

GENTLEMEN: Senators MURPHY and SMITH, together with the Committee of the Board of Supervisors, who proceeded to Albany to place before the State authorities evidence of the number of recruits raised in this county since the 2d of July, and to acquire definite information in regard to the probabilities of a draft being still considered necessary, report that they were informed by Adjutant-Gen. HILLHOUSE that he intends to combine the first seven Senatorial Districts in raising the number of men still required. Should such a method be adopted, the men raised in this county would be enumerated as a portion of the aggregate quota of all these Districts, instead of enuring to our own exclusive advantage. Such being the case, I submit to your honorable body, whether it would not be judicious to suspend the payment of bounties until some arrangement can be effected by which the men to be raised in this city will go to fill up our quota, and not to aid other parts of the State in escaping the necessity of furnishing the number of volunteers of which they are still deficient, by their own exertions and at their own expense.

The subject was referred to a special Committee, with power.

A resolution was adopted appropriating $150 for a stand of colors for the Fourth Metropolitan Regiment, Col. MORRIS; a similar sum for the First Regiment Empire Brigade, Col. JOURDAN, and a like sum for the Second Senatorial Regiment, Col. CONK.

A communication was received from the Board of Construction of the Waterworks, containing a communication from the Chief Engineer, showing the necessity for the construction of a new distributing main for the Ridgewood Reservoir. The subject was referred to the Sewerage Committee.

Alderman MCLAUGHLIN offered a resolution to refer to the Law Committee to report at the next meeting upon the propriety of adopting means to relieve the public of the inconvenience they are under in regard to small change. The resolution was adopted.

The following resolution, offered by Alderman GREEN, was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to confer with the Collector of the United States Internal Revenue, and inquire as to the amount of tax and city license levied upon dealers and manufacturers in petroleum and the various oils manufactured therefrom.

After the transaction of some routine business the Board adjourned.

FIRES.—Yesterday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the saltpetre refinery of Mr. JOHN POANTON, No. 95 Furman-street, caused by the ignition of some combustible material which one of the men employed, named DAVID COGHLAN, was preparing for use in the establishment. The flames soon spread throughout the building, and the interior was completely burned out. The machinery was destroyed. There was but a small amount of stock on hand. Loss on contents $1,500; on building, owned by Mr. JOHN J. MERRITT, $1,500. Mr. COGHLAN was so seriously injured that his life is despaired of. He was conveyed to his residence in James-street by the police.... A wheelwright shop, owned by Mr. JENKINS, in Myrtle-avenue, near Spencer-street, was destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Loss $500. No insurance.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTE PLATES.—GEORGE WHITE, arrested last week for having in his possession some bank note plates, designed for counterfeiting bank bills, was brought before Justice PERRY yesterday afternoon, but in consequence of the absence of counsel for defence, the examination was adjourned until this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR, Nov. 18.—Nos. 81, 85, 86, 87, 88, 12.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 92, 94, 28, 72, 102, 104, 106, 108, 21.

New-Jersey.

FIRES.—Yesterday forenoon a fire occurred in the upper story of Washington Hotel, kept by JOHN BRENNAN, corner of Grand and Hudson streets, Jersey City, which was speedily extinguished by the Fire Department. Damage between $400 and $500, principally by water. Fully insured....Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning the St. Barnard's Episcopal Church, at Roseville, near Newark, was destroyed by fire. It was a two-story wooden building, valued at about $2,500. The fire was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

[Advertisement.]

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FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 50 | Sun sets.... 4 40 | Moon rises... 3 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 02 | Gov. Island. 5 51 | Hell Gate.... 7 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 17.

Cleared.

Steamship Creole, Couch, New-Orleans, Ludlam & Heineken.

Ship Celestial Empire, Follansbie, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Hersilia, Bust, Cette, Boyd & Hincken; Gazelle, Rhoades, Barbados and a market, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Leibrity, (Brem.,) Schmidt, Bristol, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sarah, Hallett, St. Martha and Savanilla, ——; Laura, (Brem.,) Wilmsen, Marseilles, Bartner & De Vertu.

Brigs Lady Alice, (Br.,) ——, Liverpool, John Jackson; Bogota, Porter, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Chanticleer, Patten, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Co.; Lorana, Wade, Portland, Trask & Dearborn; Ayas Stephanis, (Ionian,) Sclavo, Liverpool; Karnak, Kinnan, Havana, P. J. Phillips.

Schooners Eclipse, (Br.,) Connoughton, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; John C. Henry, Lovel, Baltimore; Sarah E. Jones, Philadelphia; Rebecca Knight, Endicott, Philadelphia; Albert Field, Phillips, Philadelphia; Francis Edwards, Babcock, Washington, M. B. Runyon & Co.; Maggie Bell, Gilkey, Bangor, B. P. Buck & Co.; Panama, Kellum, Accomac, Moreau & Parker; Leader, Harding, Belfast, B. P. Buck & Co.; Blossom, Douglass, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett; Masonic, Forty, Tampico, B. S. Sherman; M. Van Name, Van Name, Washington; Helen Mar, Tuthill, Baltimore, L. Kenny; Charlotte Williams, Golding, Philadelphia, T. G. Benton's Sons; Emeline Haight, Beebe, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship Dacotah, McKinstry, from a cruise on the coast.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cunliff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ruggles, Van Schoonhoven, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Montebello, (of Thomaston,) Anderson, Londonderry 38 ds., in ballast to master. Had heavy westerly gales to the Banks. Oct. 18, fell in with the Br. bark Free Trader, of Cardiff, Howe, from Quebec for Penarth Roads, water-logged. Took from her the captain and crew, and brought them to this port. 8th inst., exchanged signals with bark "Riches," for St. John, N. B., 43 ds. out.

Ship Constellation, [illegible], Liverpool Oct. 3, with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to [illegible].

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Young, London 45 ds., in ballast to Thos. Dunham. Has experienced heavy westerly gales most of the passage.

Ship George Peabody, (of Boston,) [illegible], London [illegible] ds., with mdse. to master.

Bark Ellen [illegible], (of New-Haven,) [illegible], [illegible] Oct. 28, with [illegible] of Bowdoin [illegible].

Bark [illegible], [illegible], Liverpool [illegible] with coal to master.

Bark [illegible], [illegible] to [illegible].

Bark [illegible], [illegible], to [illegible] Richardson & Co.

Brig [illegible], [illegible], Nov. 1, with sugar to master. [illegible] for New-York [illegible], 70 miles, saw about 300 bbls. of apples floating around; picked up 15 bbls.; no marks on them; next day, saw a quantity of iron-bound hhds. marked with the letter D in a diamond.

Schr. Adeline, Young, Grand Cayman 10 ds., with molasses to W. Gilmartin.

Schr. N. Berry, Lamb, Matamoras, via New-Orleans 17 ds., with goat-skins, wool, &c., to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Madagascar, Moore, Ellsworth 10 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Mischief, Russell, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. James English, Blivin, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Cora, Kelley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Cherub, Bailey, Bath, for Baltimore.

Schr. Florence, Camdage, New-Bedford 2 ds.

Schr. Hardscrabble, Gregory, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Bucephalus, Chase, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. J. L. Snow, Savage, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Stranger, Handy, Albany, for Fall River.

Schr. Nimrod, [illegible], New-Bedford 2 ds.

WIND—Sunset, W. S. W., light.

Below.

Ship Sunbeam, Odell, Colombo May 22.

Bark S. B. Hazeltine, ——.

Brig Mary Emily, (Br.,) ——. Also, 1 ship, unknown.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 17—Arr. bark Mary Elizabeth, from Liverpool; brigs *Flower of Avon*, from Smyrna; Martha, from Glasgow.

Miscellaneous.

The ship F. A. Palmer, from Liverpool, is consigned to J. & N. Smith & Co., and has 30 passengers.

The steam transport City of Richmond, at Pier No. 12 North River, is now loading subsistence stores and ammunition for Beaufort and Hilton Head, and will sail at daylight to-morrow, weather permitting.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Nov. 7.—The Br. brig Gold Hunter arrived here on the 1st inst., from New-York. She got aground on the morning of the 31st ult., on a bank, while beating up the bay.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 24.—The ship N. E. V. A., from Philadelphia for Liverpool, has arrived, with head carried away, bowsprit badly sprung, and loss of sails and bulwarks.

BELFAST, Oct. 28.—The Margaret Smith, from Montreal, encountered a heavy sea Oct. 26, which carried away bulwarks and boats, and washed one man overboard.

PETERHEAD, Oct. 28.—The wreck of the Water Lily, from New-York to Leith, lost at Rattray Head, has been sold.

GALWAY, Oct. 27.—The ship William & Jane, reported ashore on Mutton Island, will probably be got off. Her cargo will be saved.

CLYDE, Oct. 29.—The Caroline, from New-York, has arrived, with loss of foretopmast, jibboom, decks swept, &c.—(All by letters to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Amazon—ship, hence for London, exchanged signals with, Nov. 6.

Harvest Queen—ship, hence for Liverpool, exchanged signals with, Oct. 30, lat. 47 25, lon. 34 40.

Leon—bark, of Eastport, from Gloucester, Eng. for New-York, Oct. 27, lat. 46, lon. 35 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Oct. 26, bark Princeton, from New-York; had been ashore in the harbor, but had got off again, after sustaining some damage; schr. T. Raymond, for New-York.

At Matanzas, Nov. 2, bark Haven, from Portland, disch'g; Denmark, do. do.; F. B. Curtis, do. do.; Martha Washington, disch'g; Prince of Wales, (Br.,) for New-York, ldg.

SMITH & BROTHER.

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

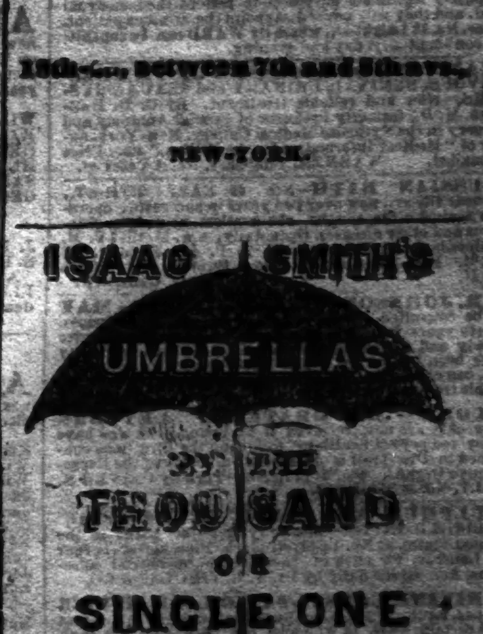
PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.



PURE GLYCERINE SOAP,
MADE BY F. S. CLEAVER.

Delicate in perfume, very emollient to hands and warranted not to injure the skin. Sold by first-class druggists and fancy stores; wholesale depot Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Dey-st., New-York. J. C. [illegible].

DRAWING DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 366, OCT. 29, 1863.

[illegible]

In addition to the above, there were distributed [illegible] prizes of [illegible] each; [illegible] prizes of [illegible] each, and [illegible] prizes of various denominations, amounting to the sum of [illegible].

For information or circulars, address JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.